



DRAKE, whom the incompass'd world so fully knew
whom both the Poles of Heav'n at once did view;
If men are silent, Sun and Moon will care, to
register their Fellow-Traveller.



DRAKE, whom the incompass'd world so fully knew
whom both the Poles of Heav'n at once did view;
If men are silent, Sun and Moon will care, to
register their Fellow-Traveller.

THE
ENGLISH HERO,

OR

Sir Francis Drake, reviv'd.

B E I N G

A full Account of the dangerous Voyages, admirable Adventures, notable Discoveries and magnanimous Atchievements of that valiant and renowned Commander.

I. His Voyage in 1572 to NOMBRE DE DIOS, in the *West Indies*, where he saw a Pile of Silver Bars, near 70 Feet long, 10 Feet broad, and 12 Feet high.

II. His incompassing the whole WORLD in 1577, which he performed in two Years and 10 Months gaining a vast Quantity of Gold and Silver.

III. His Voyage into AMERICA in 1585, and taking the Towns of St. JAGO, St. DOMINGO, CARTHAGENA and St. AUGUSTINE; also his worthy Actions when Vice-Admiral of ENGLAND in the SPANISH Invasion, 1588.

IV. His last Voyage in those Countries in 1595, with the Manner of his Death and Burial.

*Recommended to the Imitation of all heroic Spirits,
Enlarged and reduced into Chapters with Contents.*

By R. B.

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION.

DUBLIN: PRINTED BY R. CROSS.

To the READER.

EVER since Almighty God commanded Adam to subdue the Earth, there have not been wanting heroic Spirits in all ages, who have adventured their Estates and Persons, to make new discoveries of the unknown parts of the World, and many have industriously endeavoured to find out the true Circuit thereof, some striving to effect by mathematical Conclusions and school demonstrations; others with much more certainty, have added their own experience and travels thereto; all which deserved much commendation in their several times: for he who only surveys some few Manors or Lordships shall be thought worthy of some reward, both for his Pains & Skill, how much more are the Travels of those famous worthies to be eternized who have bestowed their studies and labours in measuring out & in compassing the almost immeasurable Globe? neither is this question valuable here which is of force in private possessions, whose Land do you survey? since the vast Ocean is the Lord's alone, & is by him set free, as sufficient for use, & large enough for the industry of all Men. Amongst those gallant adventures none is more renowned than our present Hero, Sir Francis Drake, who may be a pattern to stir up all heroic & active spirits in these days to benefit their Prince & country, & immortalize their names by the like noble attempts, who by first turning up a furrow about the whole world, hath exceeded all that went before him. Of whose worthy Travels and exploits there having hitherto not been published any just or exact Account, I have collected all I could any where meet with upon this excellent subject, & reduced it into the present method, to make it the more useful & acceptable to my Countrymen, whom, as I have oft heretofore endeavoured to oblige by the like pleasant,

The VOYAGES and ADVENTURES of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

CHAP. I. *His birth and Education. His Losses by the Spaniards. His making two Voyages into the West Indies for Discovery. His Voyage in 1572, to Nombre de Dios, and surprising it with 52 Men, where they had a View of a Pile of Bars of Silver, 70 Feet long, 10 broad and 12 high.*

THIS famous Sea-Captain, and our present Hero, one of the first who put a Sea girdle (as it were) about the World, was born near *Tawestock* in *Devonshire*, and had his Name given him by *Sir Francis Russel*, after the *Earl of Bedford*, his Godfather. He was brought up in *Kent*, his Father being a Minister, who, for fear of six Articles in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was forced to secure himself in the Hull of a Ship, where he had several of younger sons, (having 12 in all) who, being most of them born on the Water, for the greatest Part died at Sea, the youngest only dying at home, whose Posterity still inherit what was gallantly (tho' dangerously) gained by our *Sir Francis* their elder Brother. After the death of said King *Henry*, his father got a place to read prayers in the Navy, and bound his son *Francis* an apprentice to a ship

A 2

ship Master, who traded to *France & Holland*, with whom he endured much hardship, & was thereby fitted to suffer the fatigues and labours of the sea.

His Master dying, bequeathed him his Bark, with which he for some time followed his Master's profession, and thereby gained considerably; but the narrow seas not being large enough for his aspiring Mind, he sold his Bark, and in 1565 and 1566 engaged with Capt. *Lovel* and others in a voyage to the *West Indies*, and received much Wrong from the *Spaniards* at *Rio de Hacha*; yet the very next year capt. *John Hawkins* making preparations for a voyage into those parts, he accompanied him to *St. John de Ulua*, in the Bay of *Mexico*, where, by the Treachery of *Don Martin Henriquez*, the Viceroy, he lost all his Goods, and several of his Kinsmen and Friends, himself hardly escaping with his life: This so exasperated *Drake*, that he vowed the *Spaniards* should pay him with Interest, and to perform his word, having served some time in one of *Queen Elizabeth's* Ships to his great advantage, and finding he could procure no Redress from the king of *Spain* for his losses, tho' the queen had sent letters thither upon that account, it raised such indignation in his breast, that he resolved to use all possible endeavours to recover the damage he had sustained. In pursuance whereof he made two voyages into *America* to gain intelligence; first with the *Dragon & Swan* in 1570, and next Year with the *Swan* only whereby having obtained certain notice of the persons and places he aimed at, he resolved on a third Voyage. May 24. 1572. being *Whitsun Eve*, *Drake*, in the *Pasca* of *Palmouth*, 70 tons, and his brother *John Drake*, in the *Sewan*, 25 tons, having in both ships 73 Men and Boys, all Volunteers, well provided with Victuals

OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

for a year, with all other ammunition and provisions for men of War, and three handsome pinnaces. taken asunder, and stowed aboard, to be set together upon occasion, sailed out of the sound of *Plymouth* for *Nombre de Dios* in the *West-Indies*. June 2, they had sight of the *Madeira & Canary* islands, and made no stay till they came in view of *Guadalupe*, an high island in the *West Indies*. June 29, entering between that place and *Dominica*, they espied two Canoes fishing about 3 Leagues off; then landing on the South of *Dominica*, in one of the rivers that fall from the Mountains, they staid 3 Days to refresh their Men, and saw divers poor Cottages of Palmetto boughs and branches, but no people appeared, so that they seem'd not to be settled habitations, but only used during their fishing. July 1. they sail'd thence towards the main land of *America*, & saw the high land of *Santa Martha*, from whence they directed their course to port *Pheasant*, so named by *Drake* in his former Voyage, for the Multitude of those Fowls they there met with. Being arrived, they hardly knew the Place again, it was so overgrown with Wood and Grass tho' the Year before they had made many Ways and Paths therein.

At the entrance into the bay, admiral *Drake* intended to have gone ashore with only a few in his Company since he knew that no *Spaniards* dwelt within 35 Miles of the Place, that is, at *Toulou* eastward, and *Nombre de Dios* to the west; when, rowing towards the Shore, he saw a Smoak in the woods, near the place where he had frequented last year, and therefore taking more strength, with guns & other weapons, suspecting an enemy near, he landed, and found evident marks that capt *Gorges* of *Plymouth* had been lately there, being brought

thither by some formerly with *Drake* in that voyage ; he had left a plate of lead fastened to a large Tree, which 4 Men could not fathom, with these words thereon : *Drake*, if your fortune be to come to this port, make haste away ; for the *Spaniards* you had here with you last year have betrayed this place, and taken away all that you left here. I departed from hence this present 7th of July, 1572. Your very loving Friend, (*John Garrett.*)

The smoak they saw was from a fire made by *Garret* in a large tree at his departure, which had continued burning at least 5 Days before their arrival. Notwithstanding this Warning, *Drake* resolved to build his pinnaces in this convenient port which they finish'd in 7 Days, by the help of some large trees growing there near 40 yards about, being white, & as heavy as *Brasil* wood ; there came into the same Bay an *English* Bark of the Isle of *Wight*, capt. *James Raruse*, with 30 Men, some of whom had been there with *Drake* the Year before. They brought in a *Spanish* Carvel or advice Boat, bound for *Nombre de Dios* and a shallow with oars, taken at Cape *Blank*, and being acquainted with *Drakes* design, they join'd with him therein. July 22, they sail'd out of this harbour for *Nombre de Dios*, and coming in 3 days to the Isle of *Pines*, took 2 frigates laden with plank and timber from *Nombre de Dios* : The negroes aboard inform'd them of the present state of the town, and that some soldiers were daily expected from the governor of *Panama*, to defend it against the *Symerons*, a black People, who about 50 years past fled from the cruelty of their Masters, the *Spaniards*, and grew since into a nation under 2 kings of their own, one inhabiting westward, and the other east, in the way from *Nombre de Dios* to *Panama*, who had almost surprized

prized the town 6 weeks before. Capt. *Drake*, resolving not to hurt those negroes, set them ashore on the main Land, that if they would they might join themselves to the *Symerons*, their countrymen and thereby gain their liberty; or if not, yet the way being long and troublesome by land to *Nombre de Dios*, they might not give notice to them of his arrival, whom he intended to surprize with the utmost speed and secrecy.

Leaving then his 3 ships and the Carvel with Capt. *Rarose*, and putting 53 men with pikes, targets, fire-pikes, muskets, bows and drams, into his 4 pinnaces, he parted from his company, & in 5 days landed in the Island of *Cativaar*, about 25 leagues distant, and having mustered and armed his men betimes in the morning, he exhorted them to be valiant and courageous, representing to them the greatness of the booty, the weakness of the town, and the hope of prevailing, and recompencing the wrongs he had received, especially since he was accompanied with many of as much resolution as himself, and at such a time as they were very likely to be undiscovered. In the afternoon they again set sail for *Nombre de Dios*, and in the evening reached the river *Francisco*, and lay close to the shore all day, to prevent discovery from the Watch-houses; in the night they rowed hard until they came into the Harbour under the high Land, resolved after they were refreshed to attempt the town next morning by break of day; but Capt. *Drake* observing that his men, from the report of the negroes, seemed to apprehend the danger of this attempt, because of the greatness and strength of the town, to prevent their fears, he took the opportunity of the rising of the moon that night persuading them that it was the dawning of the day,

whereby they came to the town about an hour sooner than was at first proposed, which was about 3 in the morning, when it happened that a ship of 60 tons from *Spain*, with *Canary* wines and other goods, came just into the Bay, not having furled her sails, who espied the pinnaces so well manned and oared, sent a Gondeloe to give notice to the town, which *Drake* perceiving, got between her and the town, forcing her to the other side of the Bay, so that he landed without the least resistance, finding only one gunner upon the Fort, with 6 Brass guns on carriages, and some whole and demy Culverins, which they dismounted. The Gunner fled and alarmed the town, who were usually upon their Guard by reason of the disturbance the *Symerons* often gave them; as the *English* perceived by the cries of the people, the ringing the great Bell, and Drums beating up and down the town.

Capt. *Drake*, leaving 12 of his Men to keep the Pinnaces, and secure their retreat, and having strengthened the fort, went with the rest to view the town and especially a Mount, where he was the year before informed that some canon were designed to have been planted, which might scour round about the the town; but upon his arrival there was not a gun, only the place seemed prepared for that purpose. He then commanded his brother & *John Oxenham*, with 16 Men, to go above the King's Treasure house, and enter near the east-end of the Market-place, himself with the rest designing to march up the broad street, with trumpets sounding and drums beating, to the market-place, the fire-pikes being divided between both companies, which no less affrighted the enemy than they gave light to the *English*, who thereby discovered every place as if it had been broad day. The inhabitants were
amazed

amazed at so strange a sight, imagining them far stronger than they were, by hearing their Drums and trumpets in several places at once, yet the soldiers and some of the townsfolk got together in arms at the market-place, by the Governor's house near the gate of the town, either to shew their valour in his presence, or from thence to make their escape to *Panama*, which was the ready way thither. And to make shew of great numbers of shot, or from a custom they had to terrify the *Symerons*, they hung lines with matches lighted acroſs the end of the market place, as if they had been a company of musketeers, whereas they were only 2 or 3 that made these lines move and dance, who all fled when they perceived themselves discovered; but the soldiers & their assistants gave them a hot volley of shot, which came full upon them as they marched up the street, shooting so very low that their bullets oft grazed on the sands, the *English* having discharged the first volley of shot and arrows, which was made light on purpose for service came to push a pike, wherein the fire-pikes, pikes and short weapons, with the but-ends of their muskets were very serviceable, and made the *Spaniards* retreat, when the captain's brother arriving at the same instant, the enemy threw down their arms, and fled out of the Town by the aforesaid gate, which was made to secure them against the *Symerons* but served now for a retreat to the flying *Spaniards*, who being pursued, many of the *English* were much wounded by the weapons of the enemy that lay acroſs their way being returned, they made a stand in the midst of the market-place, *Drake* sending some from thence to stop the alarm Bell, which continued ringing all this while; but the Church being strong built, and firmly locked and bolted,

A 5

they

they could not get in without firing it, which the Capt. forbid; mean time some *Spaniards* being taken in the flight, were commanded to direct them to the Governor's house, where usually all the mules who brought the king's treasure from *Panama* were unladen, tho' the Silver only was kept there, the gold, pearl & jewels, when entered by the king's officer, being carried from thence to the Treasury hard by, which was very strong built of lime & stone for securing it; coming to the Governor's they found the door where the mules unload just opened, a Candle lighted on the stairs, and a very fine *Spanish* horse ready saddled, either for the Governor or some of his family: by means of this light they saw a vast heap of Silver in the lower room, consisting of bars piled up against the wall, 70 feet in length, 10 in breadth, & 12 high, each bar between 55 and 60 lb. weight. At sight hereof Capt. Drake gave strict charge none should touch a bar of it, but stand upon their guard, the town being full of people, and there being in the King's Treasury near the water side more Gold and jewels, than the four Pinnaces could carry, which he told them they should instantly attempt to break open, notwithstanding the report the *Spaniards* gave of the strength thereof.

Returning back to the Market-place, news came their Pinnaces were in danger to be seized by the soldiers and townsmen, of which they had intelligence by one *Dirgo*, a Negroe, who during the skirmish came to the Pinnaces, and enquired whether they belonged to Capt. Drake, and thereupon desired to be taken aboard, which was done, tho' he had several shots made at him from the shore; he told them, that about 8 days before their arrival, the king had sent thither 150 soldiers to defend

send the Town against the Symerans, which was likewise full of other people; this was they rather believed, as agreeing with the report of the negroes taken formerly at the Isle of Pines; Drake therefore sent his Brother and *John Oxenham* to discover the Truth, who found the Men aboard the Pinnaces frightened with the great Troops they saw running about with lighted Matches and Weapons, crying, *Que gente? Que gente? of what Nation are they? of what Country are they?* who not having been at the Conflict at the Market-place, but coming thither from the farthest parts of the Town (which was as large as *Plymouth* in England) came many times near them, and finding they were *English*, discharged their guns at them & ran away. After this happened a terrible Storm of Rain, Thunder and Lightning, with such violence as usually happens in those countries, that before they could shelter themselves under the treasure-house, some of their Bow-strings, Match and Powder were wet, and caused much Disturbance, which Drake perceiving, told them, that he had brought them to the Mouth of the Treasure of the World, which if they did not now gain, none but themselves were to be blamed. After this the Storm, having continued near an Hour, ceasing, to prevent the Fears of his Men, and the preparations of the Enemy, he commanded his Brother, with *John Oxenham*, and their Company, to break open the Treasure-house, and the rest to follow him to the Market-place till they had finished the business they came about. As Drake kept forward his Strength, Sight and Speech failed him, and he began to Faint for want of Blood, which he then perceived had issued in great Quantities from a wound in his Leg in the first Encounter, and which he hitherto had concealed lest he should

should discourage his Company, or tempt them to forsake him, many having already got considerable Booty. He lost so much Blood, filling his very Footsteps in the Sands therewith, that his Men were much troubled, not thinking it possible he could live after so great an Evacuation, giving him therefore somewhat to drink, which recovered his spirits, they bound up his Wound with a scarf and persuaded him to go aboard for his Recovery, which he absolutely refused, doubting whether ever he should have the like Opportunity, so that joining Force and Intreaties together, they carried him into the Pinnace, and the whole Company being embarked by break of Day, *July 19*, many of their Men besides *Drake* being wounded, though only a Trumpeter slain, they resolved to be gone, taking the Spanish ship of Wines along with them for relieving their Captain and themselves; yet before they got out of the Harbour, the Townsmen remounted one of their great Guns, and shot at them, but without Damage, so that they carried off their Prize to an Island two leagues thence, called the Isle of Victuals, where they staid two days to cure their wounded men, and refresh themselves in the gardens they found there abounding with all sorts of Fruits, Poultry, and other Fowls, no less strange than delicate. Soon after their arrival, a gentleman who belonged to the garrison lately sent to the town came to them, protesting the intent of his coming was only to see and admire the Courage of those who, with so small force, had made so great and incredible an attempt; that at first they feared they had been *French*, but perceiving them by their Arrows to be *English*, their Fears were abated, since they were satisfied, that tho' they took their Treasures, yet they would use no cruelty to their persons; but

tho' this Gallant pretended his visit was only to honour their Virtues, yet they were after satisfied that he came directly by the Governor's Command, to discover whether their captain was the same *Drake* who had been the two last Years on their Coasts; whom the townsmen affirmed they knew very well and who had always used them kindly; and because many of the *Spaniards* were wounded with arrows, he desired to know whether the *English* had poisoned them, and how they might be cured; lastly, what provisions they wanted, the Governor promising to supply them to the utmost of his power; the Captain, tho' he judged this Soldier only a spy, yet treated him civilly, and returned this answer to his demand; 'That he was that same *Drake* whom they meant, that it was never his custom to poison his Arrows, their wounds might be cured with ordinary Remedies, that the Island they were upon was sufficient to supply all his necessities, and that he only wanted some of that excellent Commodity of Gold and Silver which that Country yielded, for the use of himself and his company. He therefore advised the Governor to look about him, declaring that by the help of God he was resolved before his departure to reap some of that golden Harvest, which they had got out of the Earth, and then sent into *Spain* to trouble all the Earth.' To this unexpected answer the Gentleman replied; 'pray sir, may I, without offence, ask what was the cause of your leaving the Town now, where there was above 360 Tons of Silver ready for the Fleet, and a much greater quantity of Gold lock't up in chests in the King's Treasury?' The Captain giving him a true account of his unfortunate Wound and unwilling retreat aboard, the *Spaniard* acknowledged they had no less reason in departing than courage in

in attempting, and that it was more necessary for the town to provide for their own defence, than to set out any ships to offend the *English*. After this he was dismiss'd with gifts from the Captain, to make his report to the Governor, protesting he never received so much honour from any person in his life. The Negroe afore-mentioned confirm'd all the *Spaniard* related of the vast Treasures of the Town, adding, that they might have Gold & Silver enough if they would make use of the *Symerons*, and that he would venture with them if the Captain would undertake his protection, since they hated him, for betraying several of them into the Hands of their Masters, and that he knew they had a great respect for the Name and Valour of Captain *Drake*. Hereupon they resolved to leave that Island, as neither safe nor healthy, & the next Night they arrived at the Isle of *Pines*, or Port *Plenty*, where they had left their ships, from whence *Drake* sent his Brother and *Ellis Hixon* to the Westward, to search the river *Chagro*, where he had been the Year before, and designed a farther discovery, since it ran southward within 6 Leagues of *Panama*, near a little Town called *Kenta Cruz*, whence all the Treasure usually brought by Mules from *Panama* was shipped down this River into the *North-Sea*, the Tide not running up far into the Land, so that it requires three days to go up against the Streams. When they came to their Ships, Aug. 1, Capt. *Rawse* despairing of the hoped for success, & their security on those Coasts, being now discovered, was upon his desire freely dismiss'd, after the return of the Pinnaces from searching the river *Chagro*, the rest continued in the Isle about 6 days, when it was concluded, that *Drake* with 2 ships & 3 pinnaces should sail to *Carthagena*, which they did in 6 days; the calms they met with
much

much hindering their speed, attempting nothing by the way, neither at *Toulou* nor elsewhere. Aug. 13, their Ships anchored between the Islands of *Curesha* and *St. Bernard*, the Captain bringing the Pinnaces about into the Harbour of *Carthagera*, where at the entrance he found a Ship at Anchor, with only one old Man aboard, who upon Demand, answered, 'That the rest of his Company were gone ashore in a Gondeloe that Evening, to fight about a young Lady, and freely told them, that about two Hours before night, a Pinnace sailed swiftly by with Oars, enquiring whether any *French* or *English* had been lately there, and being answered none, they bad them look to themselves; and that within an Hour after this Pinnace was come to the further side of *Carthagera*, many great Guns were fired; whereupon one going to the topmast espied several ships and vessels coming into the Castle. This report the Captain credited, since themselves had heard the Cannon, and perceived they were now fully discovered: yet having notice by this old Mariner, that a great *Spanish* ship newly unladen, lay in the next Point, bound next Morning for *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, they took him aboard their Pinnace to verify his information, and coming near the said ship, they asked whence they came, the *English* replied, from *Nombre de Dios*. Whereupon they abused and railed at them, who disregarding their Words, instantly boarded her, tho' with some difficulty by reason of her height, she being 240 tons. Having entered the deck, the *Spaniards* perceiving they had taken possession, got all into the Hold with their arms, except two Youths; when finding no danger from the enemy, they rowed the Ship without the Island into the sound, just before the town tho' out of the reach of their Guns. Mean while the town
having

having intelligence hereof by their watch, took the alarm, rung out their Bells, and shot off about 30 Cannon, and divers Horse and Foot came down to the very point of the wood, to prevent their going out of the sound; next morning the *English* took 2 Vessels wherein were 2 who called themselves the King's Scrivanoes, one of *Carthagera*, the other of *Veragua*, with 7 Mariners and 2 Negroes, who came from *Nombre de Dios*, bound for *Carthagera*, with double Letters of advice to certify them, that Captain *Drake* had been at *Nombre de Dios*, and probably had taken and plundered it, if he had not been prevented with some blessed shot; and that being still on the Coast, they should carefully provide for their security. The captain bringing all his Fleet together, at the earnest intreaty of the Scrivanoes, set them and their Company ashore, and sailed thence three Leagues off the Town, where they found store of Fish to refresh them; and *Drake* considering he was now discovered in two of the chief places on the Coast, yet not intending to leave it till he had found the *Symerons*, and perform'd his Voyage, which would require time and the well manning of his Pinnaces; he resolved to burn one of his Ships, and make the other a Store-house, thereby to strengthen the Pinnaces, but knowing his Company would hardly consent, the Ships being both good sailors and well provided, he resolved to use Policy, and sending for *Thomas Moon*, Carpenter in the *Swan*, took him into his Cabbin, and charged him to conceal for some time a piece of Service, which he must needs do him aboard his own Ship, which was in the Middle of the second Watch to go privately down into the Well of the Ship, and bore 3 holes as near the Keel as possible, laying somewhat against it to prevent the noise of the

the water entering in: *Moon* was astonished to hear him propose the loss of so good a ship, which was his own, new, strong, and in which he himself had before made 2 rich and gainful voyages, alledging, if his Brother, the Master, or any of the Sailors should know of such a fact, they would certainly kill him. But the Captain satisfying him of the necessity of it, and assuring him of secrecy 'till they should all be glad of it: he undertook and performed it accordingly.

Next morning, *Aug. 15*, *Drake* going early fishing in his Pinnace, and falling aboard the *Swan* calls for his Brother to go with him, who rising hastily, replied, he would instantly follow, or attend him if he pleased to stay. The Captain perceiving the business done would not hasten him, but rowing away carelessly demanded of them why their ship was so deep in the water? Upon which his Brother sent to the Steward to know whether there was any water in her, or what might be the cause? the steward stepping hastily down his usual scuttle, was wet up to the waste, and getting up again with much affright, cried out the ship was full of water. There was no need of hastening them; some went to pump, and others to search the leak; which the master observing, instantly followed his brother, certifying him of the strange accident befallen them that night. That whereas they had not pumped in 6 weeks before, they had now 6 foot water in the hold, and therefore desired to be excused from fishing, to search and remedy the leak, and the Captain offering his assistance, his brother answered they had men enough aboard, desiring him to continue his fishing, that they might have part thereof for dinner. His brother returning, found the company had taken much pains, but had freed the water very little

little, yet having much love to the ship, (as *Drake* foresaw) they used their utmost diligence till 3, in the afternoon, when perceiving that tho' they had assistance from the Captain's ship, yet they were not able to free above one foot and a half of water, and were very unlikely to find the leak, they were much discouraged, and desired *Drake's* advice how to remedy it; who therefore persuaded them to take their goods out of her, and then set her a fire, to prevent her falling into the enemies hands, that himself would sail in the pinnace till he could provide some handsome frigate, and his brother should be captain of the Admiral, together with the master. This advice seemed strange at first, yet was instantly put in execution that night, *Drake* having his desire and men enough now to strengthen his pinnaces. The next day, *Aug.* 16, they resolved to seek out a place in the sound of *Darien*, to leave their ship at anchor safe and undiscovered that the enemy might judge them quite gone from the coast, and in the mean while prosecute their design with the pinnace. *Drake* going with 2 to the River *Grand*, and his brother taking the 3d to find out the *Symerane*. In pursuance hereof, they in 5 days recovered the sound where the captain employed them to clear a spacious part of ground from trees and bushes to build houses large enough for their lodgings, and one particularly for their public assembly, wherein the Negroe well acquainted with the country and buildings, did them much service, the rest of the company recreating themselves with shooting at Buts, Bowls, Quoits, Nine-pins, or what they pleased, half of them working one day, & the rest the next, and likewise in providing fresh victuals of fish, fowl, hogs, deer, rabbits, and the like, whereof there was great plenty: The smiths there set up their
forge

forge with all necessaries brought from *England* which did them much service. Having continued 15 days to silence the noise of their discovery, *Drake* leaving his ship with his brother went Sept. 8, with 2 pinnaces for the river *Grand*, as was formerly concluded on, and passing by *Carthagena* out of sight, and coming within 2 leagues of the river, they landed on the main-land westward, and saw much cattle, and finding some *Indians*, who kindly demanded what they wanted: they desired fresh victuals which the *Indians* presently furnished them with, taking what cattle they needed with so much ease, that they seemed to have an absolute command over them, whereas these creatures would not suffer the *English* to come near them before, the captain as usual, giving them, such things in exchange as much contented them, so that they promised always to supply them with necessaries..

CHAP. II. *Captain Drake's proceeding to Rio Grand, and Carthagena. His entertaining the Symerons, and taking several Spanish Ships; and likewise the Town of Venta Cruz.*

HAVING received this seasonable refreshment from the *Indians*, they departed for *Rio Grand* and arrived at the mouth thereof next day, where the stream was so violent, that they took up fresh water tho' within half a league of the sea; from 3 in the afternoon, till dark night they rowed up against the current, which was so strong, that they got but 2 leagues all that time. In the night they moored their pinnaces to a tree, there falling a dreadful shower of rain, with such terrible thunder and lightning, as much astonished them, tho' *Drake* who had before seen the like, assured them it would not last above 3 quarters of an hour. After this

storm it became very calm, and such a multitude of gnats & musketoes fell upon them with their troublesome stings, that they could not rest all that night, nor defend themselves from them; the best remedy they found was, to anoint themselves with juice of lemons. At break of day they proceeded to hale without ceasing, and about 3 in the afternoon, they espied a Canoe with 2 *Indians* fishing in the River, to whom they speak not for fear of a discovery, nor the other to them, judging them *Spaniards*; within an hour after, they descried several houses on the other side of the River the channel whereof was 25 fathom deep, and so broad that one could scarce see from one shore to another; yet a *Spaniard* who kept these houses, discovering their pinnaces and thinking them his country-men, made a smook for a signal to them to turn that way, being desirous to speak with them they accordingly rowed towards him, and being half way over, he waved his hat and long hanging sleeves to them to come ashore; but they drawing nearer, he perceived his mistake, and fled from his houses with all speed. The *English* landing found them to be 5 in number, and full of white Rusk, dried Bacon, Cheese of that country, somewhat like that of *Holland*, but much better tasted, which they send as great presents into *Spain*; there were also Sweet-meats, Conserve, and a great quantity of Sugar provided for the Fleet in their return to *Spain*. They loaded their Pinnaces with this store of Provisions, and by Twilight departed, having notice by an *Indian* woman in those houses, that the Frigates (usually 30 or more) which transport Goods from *Spain* to *Carthagena*, and thence to those houses, and so in great Canoes up to *Nova Reyno*, with great ease, the River running many hundred Leagues with

the land, and bringing back in return the gold, silver, victuals, and other commodities (that Kingdom abundantly yields) were not yet come from *Carthagena*, since the first alarm of the *English* being in the Country. Sept. 10, they went on board their pinnaces from their store-houses, when the *Spaniards* having brought some *Indians* from a great Town 2 miles off, called *Villa del Rey*, had placed them in the bushes by the water-side to annoy them with their arrows, but the *English* rowed down the stream, to the mouth of the river without damage, where having unloaded all their provisions, and clearing their pinnaces according to their Captain's custom, they took all in again, and sailed westward. In their return they discovered a ship, a bark, and a frigate, wherein they imagined to have found some *Spanish* Gold, but when pursued and taken, met with nothing of value, being bound for *Sugar* and *Hides*; so that dismissing them, they proceeded. Sept. 10, between *Carthagena* and *Toulon*, they took 6 Frigates laden with live hogs, hens and maiz, which we call *Guinea* wheat, of whom they got what intelligence they could of the preparations against them, and their opinion of them, and then discharged 4 of them, and all the men, retaining only 2 ships well stored with good Provisions.

Three days after they arrived at *Port Plenty*, (where their Capt. chose at first to leave his ship) so called by the Company, because they usually brought thither all the stores they took going that way for victualling *Carthagena* and *Nombre de Dios* and from the fleets going out and coming from *Spain*, which procured them such abundance of all necessities that had they been 3000 persons, their pinnaces would have sufficiently provided them with wine, meat, &c. so that they were forced to build

four store-houses; 10 or 20 leagues asunder both in the islands and on the main-land, that so if the enemy should surprize one, they might have another to furnish them 'till they had finished their desired voyage, in building which the Negroes were very skilful and speedy. With this store they not only relieved themselves and the *Symerons* while they joined with them, but likewise 2 *French* ships in much distress. In *Drake's* absence, Capt. *John Drake*, his brother, who was left here with a pinnace, sailed into the Ocean, and rowing not far from the shore; (by direction of *Diego* the Moor, who freely came to them at *Nombre de Dios*) he espied certain *Symerons*, with whom he treated so effectually; that at length leaying 2 *English* with their leader, they brought 2 of theirs on board the pinnace, concluding to meet again the next day at a river about mid-way between the *Cadetas* and their ships, which they named the river *Diego*. These two *Symerons*, being very intelligent men, chosen out by their commander, declared with much respect to Capt. *Drake* upon their arrival hither, that their nation were very joyful at his coming knowing him an enemy to the *Spaniards*, not only by his late attempt at *Nombre de Dios*, but in his former voyages, and they were therefore ready to assist him in his designs against his and their inveterate adversaries, to which end their captain and company did now attend at the mouth of *Rio Diego* expecting what answer should be returned them that they would willingly have marched by land even to this very place, had not the way been very long and troublesome, with many steep mountains deep rivers, thick woods and bushes; they desired *Drake* to take some speedy and convenient order on this behalf. When comparing the discourse of these

persons with his former Intelligence, both from the Negroes and *Spaniards*, together with his Brother's Information of their great Kindness to him, when lately among them he with the Advice of the rest, resolved to go with his Brother and the 2 *Symerons* that Evening to said River, ordering the rest of the Fleet to follow next Morning, his Brother having found out a Place thereabout of much safety & conveniency, it being a very good and plentiful country for above 50 leagues, and not inhabited by one *Spaniard*, or any on their Behalf, and lying among a great many excellent Islands full of Trees, where, tho' there be channels, yet they are so full of Rocks and Shoals as make it very dangerous to enter by Night, whereas a Ship may there lie hid among the Trees.

Next Day, *Sept.* 14. Arriving at the appointed River they found some of the *Symerons* according to promise, the rest of them being a mile upwards in a Wood by the river side. After they had given them entertainment, and were satisfied of their Fidelity, they took 2 more in their Pinnaces, leaving 2 *English-men* with them, to go by land to another river call'd *Rio Guana*, to meet another Company of *Symerons* then in the Mountains; they went that day from *Rio Diego* in their Pinnaces towards the Ship, which they wonder'd did not follow them according to order. Two days after, *Sept.* 16, they found her in the Place where they left her, but very much damaged & indangered by a tempest, in their absence, which having refitted, they sent a pinnace to discover the Channel at the bottom of the Bay to bring their ship nearer the land; *Sept.* 19, they followed, and with much wariness sailed safe into the best Channel. About 5 leagues from *Catiguas*, between the Island and the main, they moored their ship, the

Island being near the Continent, flat & full of trees and bushes, Sept. 22, the 2 *Englishmen*, and the troop of *Symerons*, with 12 others they met in the mountains, came in sight of the ship, on which they were brought aboard to their great Joy, hoping now to be quit with their old *Spanish* Enemies, and the *English* expecting better success by their assistance.

At their first Meeting, when *Drake* moved them to inform him how he might be furnished with Gold and Silver, they plainly answered, that if they had known he had desired that, they could have given him enough, but at present were uncapable, because the Rivers wherein they had sunk a great quantity, which they had taken from the *Spaniards*, rather to vex their Foes than for any Love they had for it, were now so high that they could not get it out of such depths for them, neither could they take any more from their Enemies, because the *Spaniards*, in these rainy months are not used to carry their treasure by land. This unexpected answer did not discontent *Drake*, but rather confirmed their faithfulness; and therefore the Captain to wear out the 5 months they designed to spend in the seas, commanded all his great Guns and Ammunition ashore, sending his Pinnace to the main Land to fetch over the great Trees to make a Fort upon the Island to plant his Cannon thereon, and for securing them against any attempt of the Enemy. The *Symerons* cut down Palmetto Boughs and Branches, and with strange celerity raised up 2 Houses large enough for all the Company. The Fort was made Triangular with Timber and Earth, and 13 Foot high.

Having continued here 14 days Oct. 7th, the Captain resolved to go with 3 Pinnaces to *Carthagena*, leaving his Brother *John Drake* to govern those who staid with the *Symerons* to finish the Fort, and

to fetch Boards and Planks from the Prize he left at *Santiago*; where he was drove ashore, and broken in their absence, but might now be of Use to this Purpose. That night Capt. *Drake* came to an Island he called the *Spurkite* Island, because they found store of birds like kites but very delicate meat; next day, Oct. 8th, they discovered a large Island, where they got great quantity of Fish, especially of a great Shell Fish 2 Feet long, which they called *Whelks*, next morning being clear of those Islands & Shoals, they haled off to Sea, and 4 Days after, Oct. 14, chased 2 Frigates ashore near the Island of *St. Bernard*, from whence they proceeded to *Toulou*, and landed, Oct. 16, near the Town, in a Garden where certain *Indians* gave them Bows and Arrows, and presented them with the dainty fruits & roots thereon, for which they went not unrewarded hoping to learn Intelligence of the Country and Fleet from them. They quickly went hence to *Caribbean* Island near *Carthagens*, and with a full gale sailed towards the City, casting Anchor between the Island and the Continent, right against the goodly Garden-Island, in which the Captain would not suffer them to land, because he knew the *Spaniards* sent soldiers thither, when they heard any Men of War were on their coast, which happened accordingly, for 3 hours after passing by the point of the Island, they had a Volley of 100 shot from them, yet not one of their Men hurt; that evening they went to sea, and next Morning 2 leagues off they took a Bark, and found that the Captain, his Wife and the principal Passengers had forsaken her, and were gone ashore in their Gondeloe, so that they boarded her without resistance, tho' very well provided with swords, targets, small shot and Iron guns; she was about 50 Ton, with 30 mariners, 5 or 6 negroes, great store of Soap

and Sweet Meats, bound from *St. Domingo* to *Carthagena*, the Captain having left behind him a silk Ancient, with his Arms. at his hasty departing.

Next Day, *Oct.* 18. they set all the Mariners ashore to seek their Masters, retaining only a young Negroe, 3 or 4 Years old; and the Bark wherein they bore into the Mouth of *Carthagena* Harbour, and there anchored: That afternoon, divers Horfes came down to the Wood-side, in company with the forementioned *Serivano*, towards the bark, with a Flag of Truce, desiring Security for his coming and going; which being granted, he came aboard, and gave the Captain many Thanks for his repeated Favours, promising to bring him before Morning as much Provisions as he desired, what danger or Punishment soever he incurred thereby. Yet all this was only a Trick of the Governors to gain Time and Strength enough to intrap them; so that seeing no Appearance of this fair pretender by Sun-rising they put to Sea to the West, and lay at Hull the rest of that day and night. *Oct.* 20, Afternoon, 2 Frigates, bound for *St. Domingo*, came out of *Carthagena*, one of 50 and the other of 12 Ton, laden only with Ballast, which they took a league from the Town, and came to an anchor within shot of the East Bulwark: she had about 13 common Mariners, who desiring to be set ashore, the Captain gave them the great Frigate *Gondeloe*, and dismiss them.

Next morning when they came down to the west-point with a flag of truce, the Captain rowed ashore in his Hinnaces, whereupon the *Spaniards* fled, and hid themselves in the Woods, pretending fear of the great Guns, but thereby intending to draw them ashore in the pursuit, whereupon *Drake* leapt out on the Sand to defie them, and to shew that he durst land; tho' he staid not long, he let them know, that tho'

tho' he were not able to conquer them, yet he perfectly understood their designs. The captain coming again aboard, they returned back upon the sands sending a youth as from the Governor, to know what he designed by staying so long on those coasts. *Drake* replied, 'he meant to traffick with him, having Tin, Pewter, Cloth and other Merchandize, which he knew they had occasion for.' The youth swam back again with this answer, and instantly returned with another message, 'that the King of *Spain* had forbidden traffick with any foreigner except for Powder & Shot, of which, if they had any quantity they would buy it;' he replied, 'that he was come from his country to exchange his Goods for Gold and Silver, and was unwilling to return without his errand, and that he believed they would have but little rest if they did not fairly traffick with him.' He gave the messenger a fine Shirt for a reward, and so discharged him, who rowling his shirt about his head, swam quickly back again.— They heard no answer all that day, but kept strict watch; next morning about break of day they saw 2 Sails making towards them, but coming nigh they perceived by the many heads appearing above board, that they were manned and sent forth from *Carthagera* to fight with them, or at least to regain their frigates they had taken, but were prevented in both; for leaving *John Oxenham* with one pinnace to entertain those men of war, *Drake* hastened in the other to secure the ships left at Anchor, and caused the *Spaniards* (whom mean time had gotten aboard in a small Canoe to have towed the Frigates without danger of the shot) to make all possible haste away, some being forced to swim to land, leaving their swords, targets, flasks, and calivers behind, and considering he could not man them, he sunk

ons and burnt the other, to shew them their secret practices were discovered.

This done *Oct. 22*, he returned to *John Oxenham*, who mean while lay by the men of war, without offering to fight. When the captain came up, the wind blew so hard that the pinnaces were forced to give way, which caused the *Spaniards* to rejoice in hopes they fled; but when they came into harbour, and had smooth water, the pinnaces engaged the enemy with advantage, after a few shots exchanged; but a storm arising, they feared to press nearer, and the storm continuing, whereby they doubted of success, they retired into the Town, and the *English* were obliged by the foul weather to continue there 4 days, feeling much cold from the rains and westerly-winds, and very little shelter in their pinnaces. The 5th day after, *Oct. 27*, a frigate coming from sea, seeing the *English* make towards her, ran ashore, taking off her rudder and sails, to prevent her being carried away, but coming up to her, they perceived near 100 horse and foot well armed, standing at the point, with whom they exchanged some shot, one of which passed so near a principal commander among them, that they concluded to retreat into the woods, where they might rescue their frigate, and sufficiently annoy the *English*, who therefore resolved to go to sea again, intending to take down their masts, and ride among the rocks called *Las Seranas*, 2 leagues off to sea, as they usually did, and were hardly distinguished from the rocks: but the waves were so high, that they were forced to continue six days in the harbour, to the great disturbance of the *Spaniards*, who contrived another device against them.

For *Nov. 2*. they sent forth a great Shallop, a Gondeloe, and a great Canoe, with some *Spanish* Musqueteers

Musqueteers and many *Indians* with poisoned arrows, as if to begin a skirmish and then to fly, but the *English* rowing towards them and firing, they instantly landed and retired into the woods, where an ambush of 60 muskets lay, besides 2 pinnaces and a frigate very well manned. They boldly assaulted them, assisted by those out of the wood who again got aboard the gondelae and canoe, and seeing the *English* coming up, assured themselves of success from the ambuscade, but *Drake* foreseeing the danger of the attempt, kept out of reach of their shot from land, and the enemy freely spent their powder on them 2 or 3 hours, wherein the *English* had but one man wounded, but saw the *Spanish* pinnace shot through in several places, and the powder of one take fire, whereupon *Drake* designed to come up and board them, to prevent which, they rowed speedily to their defence in the wood, being disappointed of assistance from their frigate, which the wind would not suffer to help them, or offend their enemies; despairing therefore of any prize in those parts, and victuals growing scarce, *Drake* returned again Nov. 3, to *Rio de Grand*, and on their coast in his passage, found great store of victuals: After 2 days, arriving at the villages of store where they were before supplied with abundance of hens, sheep, calves, hogs and the like, they now found nothing left nor any people to be seen, flying by the *Spaniards'* command into the Mountains, and driving away all their cattle, that they might have no relief from them; troubled hereat, and much of their victuals being spoiled at sea, they were revived by the sight of a Frigate, from whom they expected relief, but upon boarding perceived she had neither Meat nor Money, being bound for *Rio Grand* to take in provisions upon Bills.

This

This adding to their Grief, they lived upon a certain allowance 7 or 8 days and sailed towards *Sancta Martha*, in hope of Shipping in the Road, or Fishing on the Rocks, when arriving near the Town, the *Spaniards* seeing them Men of War, placed 40 Musqueteers secretly among the clifts, who annoyed them so unrevengedly, that they were forced to quit that Harbour, tho' endangered by a storm without, and Want within, and to go to sea and the enemy to give them a farewell, made a most unlucky shot from a Culverin between the Pinnaces, while they were consulting how to proceed: some advised to land in some place Eastward to get Victuals, and rather venture on the Kindness of the country people, than continue at sea in such a cold storm, and leaky Pinnace; but *Drake* resolved to bear up towards *Caraizo*, hoping there to meet with plenty without resistance, either from the inhabitants, or some prize in this Harbour.

They had not sailed above 3 Leagues, when a *Spanish* ship about 90 Ton appeared, which they joyfully expected to be their own, but being hailed she despised their summons, and gave them a shot; the sea went very high, so that they could not attempt her; but after a great shower a calm ensuing they pursued and quickly took her, which being laden with Victuals well powdered and dried, they received as sent them by the mercy of Heaven. Nov. 13, *Edward Hixon*, by the Captain's order, going in search of some harbour along the coast, discovered a very convenient place 12 Leagues East of *Sancta Martha*, whither bringing in their new prize, by promising liberty to the *Spaniards* to procure them Water and fresh Victuals, we by their means obtained plenty of both from the *Indian* inhabitants, who went cloathed, and were governed by a *Spaniard*

ard that dwelt in a Town about a League off, they staid all day providing necessaries, for which they satisfied the Indians. At night the Captain called all men aboard, leaving the *Spaniards* ashore who acknowledged their obligations to be greater to him for giving them liberty, than their damage was by losing their ship. The sickness which began among them, now appeared by the death of *Charles Club* their Quarter-master, and a very skilful seaman, occasioned, as they judged, by the cold the men had got lately in their pinnaces, yet the rest of the company, tho' ill, recovered their health. Next morning *Nov. 15*, Drake sent his smallest pinnace, the *Mission*, to the ships at *Fort Diego*, to advise them of his coming, and to prepare for their land journey, and if they heard of the fleets arrival by the *Symersons*, charging the pinnace to take in a sufficient quantity of the Wine they had in the land at *St. Bernard* in their way. In 7 days after Drake arrived at *St. Bernard*, but found only 12 *Borajo's* of wine of the great store they had left there, which escaped the strict search of the enemy, who had been there since, by being buried very deep in the ground. *Nov. 27*, they came to their ship, and received the ill Tidings of the death of John Drake the Captain's Brother, and Richard Allen a young Man, both slain at one time, in attempting to board a Frigate 2 days after their departure from them; for in their going towards their Fort with Planks for the Platform, they saw a Frigate at Sea, which the company persuaded John to fall upon as a good prize, in which design, for want of Arms, he met with the above misfortune. Having moored their ship fast, Capt. Drake resolved not to go to sea again, but to conceal himself till the coming of the *Spanish Fleet*, supplying himself and the *Symersons* out

out of his store-house, besides the daily relief they got of wild Hogs, Pheasants and Guyanas out of the Woods, whereby they, by God's blessing continued in health 'till Jan. 3, when 6 of the company fell sick and died within 2 days, they had 30 at a Time sick of a Calenture, occasioned by a sudden change from cold to heat, or from salt or brackish Water taken in at the Mouth of the River, by the sloth of the seamen who would not go further up. Among others, Joseph Drake, another of the Captain's brothers, died in his arms of that Disease, who being opened, his liver was swoln, his Heart as if boiled, and his Guts all fair.

The *Symarons*, who were entertained in Sept. and usually repaired to their ships, during their absence ranged the country towards *Nombre de Dios*, and gave Drake particular notice of what happened; and now assuring him that the *Spanish* fleet was certainly arrived, he sent the *Lion* Frigate to discover the Truth, since if it were so, all the ships in the country would repair there for Provision; They in a few days after met with a frigate laden with maize, hens and pompions from *Toulou*, which they took and who assured them the Fleet was come; in her were taken 1 Woman and 12 Men, whereof 1 was the *Scrivano* of *Toulou*; the captain used them very civilly, securing them from the fury of the *Symarons*, who much importuned Drake that they might have leave to cut their Throats in revenge for their many wrongs and injuries received from the *Spanish* Nation, but the captain abjured them not to hurt or affront them, while in his charge; and when he resolved to take a Journey by land to *Panama*, he strictly enjoined *Ellis Hixom* to take care of his own ship and company, and especially those *Spaniards* he had put in the great prize, which was hauled ashore

ashore to the Island, (called by them *slaughter Islands*, because so many of their men died there) and which was now used for their own store house, and a Prison for their Enemies. All things thus ordered, and the Captain consulting with the Chief of the *Symerons*, what Weapons, Provisions and Apparel were convenient for this great & long Journey, they advised to carry as many shoes as possible, because of the many rivers full of stone and gravel they were to pass. Preparations of all necessities made, *Feb. 3*, being *Shrove-Tuesday*, they began their Journey with most of their company, having already lost 28 men, & leaving only a few sound men with *Hixom* to secure the ship and prisoners, and attend the sick. At his departure, *Drake* gave *Hixom* strict charges not to credit any messenger who should come in his name with any token unless he brought his hand-Writing, which he knew neither the *Spaniards* nor *Symerons* could counterfeit. They were in all 48 whereof 18 were *English* and the rest *Symerons*, who besides their arms carried each of them a great quantity of victuals; so that the *English* had nothing to toil them but their arms in this long Journey, and because they could not carry enough for full supply, they according to promise, provided sufficient store, with their arrows by the way: they had each a sort of arrows, one to assault the enemy, & others to kill victuals; the first are very long, headed with Iron, Wood, or Fish-bones, the others have, some a head of Iron of a pound and half weight, shaped like the head of a Javelin, and sharp as a Knife, making so deep a wound into an Ox, Stag or wild Boar, as is hardly credible: They have others with less heads, some to kill smaller cattle, and others still less for birds, and are so well temper'd as not to be easily blunted or broken; their absolute ne-

cessity of these Weapons makes them value Iron much above Gold, whosoever has skill to give a true temper to those arrows is highly valued. They marched every day from sun-rising till 10 in the forenoon, and then again from 12 to 4, always reposing near some River, either in Houses they found ready made, or else such as were quickly erected by the *Symerons*, who when they came where they designed to rest, instantly cut down Branches of Palmeto Trees, which served for posts and rafters, and covering them close with plantain & palmeto leaves. They were very well secured from the rain and sun. They would speedily erect 6 of these Houses, and make 3 fires in each, one at each end, and another in the middle, which they so contrived, that the smoke never offended, and the place was temperately warm. Near these rivers they found divers wholesome Fruits, as Mammeas, Guavas, Palmettoes, Pines, Oranges, Lemons, and divers others, which the *Symerons* persuaded them to eat with moderation, except roasted Plantanes Potatoes and the like, if in the way they saw any wild Hogs on the Hills or Vallies, the *Symerons* would usually, 6 at a time deliver the burthens to their fellows, & immediately pursue, kill, and bring away as many as they could carry, and the time would permit. The 3d day of their travels they brought them to a Town, of their own, on the side of a hill near a fine River, encompass'd with a ditch 8 foot broad, and a mud wall 10 foot high, to prevent a sudden surprize: It had 1 long broad Street East and West, and a less crossing it, consisting of about 60 families; the Houses and streets being very clean and sweet, and the People live very civilly and cleanly: When the *Symerons* came thither, they wash'd themselves in the River, and changed their Apparel, which

very fine & exactly made, as were likewise their
 women's garments, much like the *Spaniards*, but
 too costly. This Town is 35 Leagues from
Nombre de Dios, and 45 from *Panama*, plentifully
 stored with Cattle, Fowl, Maiz and divers Fruits.
 As to their religion they have no Priests, only they
 held the Cross in much reverence, but by *Drake's*
 persuasion they left it, and learned the Lord's prayer
 seeming willing to be instructed in the worship of
 God. They kept a constant guard in 4 parts, 3 miles
 from the Town, to prevent mischief from the *Spani-*
ards, who are oft conducted against them by the *Sy-*
merons themselves, whereby they sometimes pre-
 vented against them when they lived carelessly, but
 since this having usually notice of their coming, they
 many times surprize the *Spaniards* and kill them in
 the woods like beasts. They staid with the *Syme-*
rons that night, *Feb. 7*, and the next day till noon,
 during which they related many accidents between
 them and the *Spaniards*, and among others, that a
 gallant gentleman, entertained by the spanish go-
 vernor of the country, undertook the last year with
 50 soldiers to destroy man, woman & child in this
 town, being conducted by one of their own, who
 had been taken prisoner and bribed with gifts. He
 accordingly surprized them half an hour before day
 whereby most of the men escaped in the dark, but
 many women & children were murdered or taken;
 At sun-rising, this gallant their leader being
 slain in pursuing another man's wife, the *Symerons*
 renewed their courage, and getting together, fell
 furiously on the *Spaniards*, that flying into the
 woods without a guide, most of them perished
 nine, not above 30 escaping to carry the news to
 those that sent them. The King dwelt in a city
 15 leagues S. E. of *Panama*, and was able to raise

1700 fighting men. They were very earnest with *Capt. Drake* to stay 2 or 3 days, engaging to double his number of men in that time if he thought fit; but he thanking them for their kind offer, resolved to prosecute his voyage. 4 of the *Symerons*, with what he had, who best knew the ways, that afternoon set out, going about a mile before, and breaking down boughs for direction to those that followed, all being enjoined great silence; after them, 12 went before as a van-guard, & 12 more in the rear, the *English* and the 2 *Symeron Captains* marching in the midst: All the way thro' the Woods was cool and pleasant with the thick and high trees, so that it was agreeable Travelling in that Country, as in *England* in the heat of summer. They were much encouraged by hearing there was a great tree about the mid-way, where they might at once discern the North Sea, from whence they came, and the South Sea, whither they were going.

The 4th day after, *Feb. 17*, they came to the top of this dreadful hill, which was very high, and lay E. and W. like a ridge between the two seas: It was about 10 in the morning, when one of the chief *Symerons* taking *Drake* by the hand, desired him to walk up the famous high Tree, wherein they had cut divers steps to ascend almost to the top, where they had made a convenient harbour for 12 men to sit, and from whence without difficulty might discern both the North and South *Atlantic* ocean, many of the adjoining Trees being cut down to clear the prospect, and divers strong houses built thereabout by the *Symerons*, who usually pass that way, and inhabit those countries; *Drake* having ascended the tree, and the weather being fair, took a view of that sea of which he had heard such reports and besought God to give him life and leave to sail an

English

English ship in those seas; *John Oxenham* and the rest of the company assuring him they would assist him. All satisfied with this pleasing sight, they descended, and being refreshed, marched 2 days further into the woods, and then came into a *Champaign* country, where the grass grows so high, that their cattle (of which they have abundance) cannot eat, and the inhabitants are forced to burn it thrice a year, 5 or 6 miles together, and yet after it is burned, within 3 days it again springs like green corn; such is the fruitfulness of the soil by the equality of days and nights, and the dews falling every morning. In their 3 last days march over the hills they saw *Panama* 5 or 6 times a day, and the ships riding in the road; but being come within a days journey, the *Symerons* declaring that the ladies of *Panama* used to employ fowlers to take the curious fowls in that country, by whom they might be discovered, *Drake* caused his company to travel out of the ordinary road silently to the grove agreed on 4 days before, within a league of *Panama*, where they might lie undiscovered near the highway to *Nombre de Dios*. From hence they sent a *Symeron*, who formerly was a servant in *Panama*, in such apparel as their Negroes use in war, into the Town to learn the time when the king's Treasure was laden from the Treasure-house to *Nombre de Dios*, as they always travel by night from *Panama* to *Venta Cruz*, because of the heat of the *Champaign* country, but from *Venta Cruz* to *Nombre de Dios* they go with Treasure by day thro' the cool woods, unless the *Symerons* make them sweat for fear, as often happens, and therefore their *Recoes* are guarded with soldiers: The last day *Drake* took a full view of that city, and at 3 o'clock came into the grove along a river then almost dried up, from

whence he dispatched a spy into the city, who immediately returned with intelligence from his companions there. That the Treasurer of *Lima*, intending to go into *Spain* in a ship of 350 Tons, called the *Adviso*, designed that night to travel with his daughter and family to *Nombre de Dios*, accompanied with 14 mules, 8 of them laden with gold & 1 with jewels, and that there were 2 other *Recoes*, each of 50 mules, laden with victuals and a small quantity of silver, to go this night also.

Upon this notice they instantly marched within 2 leagues of *Venta Cruz*, when 2 *Symerons* went before discovering a *Spaniard*, by the scent of his match asleep; they stopped his mouth, put out his match, and bound him so strictly as had almost strangled him before they brought him to the *Capt.* who being examined, confirmed all that the spy reported, and that he was a soldier entertained with others by the Treasurer for guarding the Treasure from *Venta Cruz* to *Nombre de dios*. The soldier understanding that *Drake* was their captain, took courage to request him that he would command the *Symerons* who hated the *Spaniards*, not to do him any mischief, whom he knew they durst not disobey & that since he was a soldier, and was assured that the *Capt.* would gain that night more gold, jewels and pearls than they all could carry away, (if not, they should deal with him as they would) he would please, if it so happened, to bestow as much on him as might suffice for him and his Mistress to live upon, as he heard he had done to divers before, for which he should proclaim his bounty with great praises. Being come to the place appointed, *Drake* with half his men lay about 50 paces off the highway in the long grass, and *John Oxenham* with the *Capt.* of the *Symerons* & the other half were placed

on the other side the way, but so far behind, that the 1st company might take the foremost mule by the head, and the other the hindmost, they being tied together, and driven one after another, and especially, if they should use their arms that night, they might avoid hurting each other in the dark. Having lain in ambush about an hour they heard the Recoes passing to and fro in the road from *Panama to Venta Cruz*, they having great trade when the fleets are there, the sound of their bells being heard a long way in the night.

Drake had strictly commanded that none of his men should stir or appear, but let all that came from *Venta Cruz* pass quietly with their Recoes as knowing they carried nothing but common merchandize; yet one *Robert Pike*, having drank too much *Aquavita* without water, forgetting himself, persuaded a *Symeron* to go into the road, and seize on the foremost mules, and a *Spanish* horseman riding by, with a page running at his side, *Pike* unadvisedly started up to see who he was, tho' the *Symeron* endeavoured to pull him down, and lay upon him to prevent a discovery; yet by this the gentleman taking notice of one in white, they having put their shirts over their cloaths to prevent mistakes in the night, he put spurs to his horse, and gave notice to others of the danger; *Drake*, observing by the hardness of the ground, and stillness of the night, that the gentleman changed his trot into a gallop, doubted of the Truth, yet had not leisure to examine by whose fault they were discovered, but considering it might be from the danger of the place, always suspected by Travellers, he lay still expecting the Treasure, which was within half a league, and had come forward, had not the driver been met by this horseman, who telling him what

he had seen, and what he had often heard of *Drake*, whom he suspected to be concerned in this business, and having been disappointed of getting any Treasure at *Nombre de Dios* and other places, he believed was one way or other come by land thro' the covert of the woods to this place in hopes of better fortune, so persuaded him to turn his mules, richly laden, out of the way and let the other pass on; which being only laden with Victuals, the loss would be less, yet would discover who they were as well as the other. Thus by the folly and carelessness of one man, and the carefulness of this Traveller, they were disappointed of a rich booty. The mules coming up, were instantly stop'd, seized on the Driver, a sensible Fellow, telling *Drake* how they were discovered, advised him to shift for themselves, unless they were able to oppose the power of the City and Country which before day would certainly come out against them. It much displeased them to be disappointed of their *Golden Hopes*, and that they could not find above 2 horse loads of silver, & much more told the *Capt.* that he was discovered by one of his own men; but since it was past remedy, and time was precious, *Pedro, Capt.* of the *Synterohs*, advised either to return back privately about 4 leagues into the wood, or else march forward in the highway to *Venta Cruz* 2 leagues off, and fight their way thro' their enemies; *Drake* concluded on this last course, *Chusing rather to attack his adversaries while he had strength, than to be fallen upon by them when wearied, especially as he now had some Mules to carry the Baggage.* Commanding them all to refresh themselves with the provision they had got, he declared to them his resolution, and the reason of it, particularly asking *Pedro*, whether he would give him his Hand nor to

forsake him, being assured the Symérons would fol-
 low their Capt. who being glad of his design, gave
 him his hand, vowing, *That in prosecuting it he'd*
rather die at his Feet, than leave him with his ene-
mies. After refreshing themselves, they travelled
 by the help of the mules 'till within a mile of Ven-
 ta Cruz, when, discharging them, they desired their
 keepers not to follow them upon pain of death. The
 way is cut thro' the woods about 12 Feet broad,
 for 2 mules to pass, and the soil so fruitful, that,
 with often cutting, the woods grows as thick as
 the thickest hedges in *England*. In the midst of the
 wood a company of soldiers, who always lay in
 the Town to defend it against the Symérons, came to
 stop them, or if not, to retreat to their strength, and
 expect their coming, a convent of Friars with their
 leader joining likewise with them. Drake, under-
 standing by the Symérons, who marched with much
 care and silence a small distance before them, that
 it was time to arm themselves, since by the smell
 of their match, and their noise, they perceived the
 enemy near: He gave charge that none of his men
 should fire 'till the Spaniards had first discharged a
 volley, which he thought they would not do with-
 out speaking, as accordingly happened; for being
 within hearing, a *Spanish capt.* cried aloud, *Ho ho?*
 to which Drake answered; and being demanded,
Que gente? Of what country? replied *Englishmen,*
 whereupon the commander charged them, *In the*
name of the King of Spain, to yield themselves, pro-
mitting upon the Word and Faith of a Gentleman Sol-
dier, that he would use them kindly. Drake here-
 upon drawing near to him, said, *That for the Ho-*
nour of the Queen of England, his Mistress, he must
have passage that way, and therewith discharged his
pistol; upon which the enemy shot off their whole
volley

volley, whereby, tho' *Drake* and some of his men were slightly wounded, *John Harris* only was killed being so severely treated with hailshot, which they use, that he could not be recovered. When *Drake* perceived their shot to slacken, he gave his usual sign by a Whistle for his Men to answer them by their shot and arrows, and then fall in upon them; but perceiving them retiring to a place of better strength, the *English* pursued them, & the *Symerons* having, for fear of shot, stept aside when they observed them marching forward, came all in again with Arrows in their Bows, dancing and singing, *Yo' peho, Yo' peho*, after the manner of their country wars, till they overtook some of the enemy, who had taken their stand as before, in a wood at the Town's end. The *Symerons* seeing this, broke thro' the thickest of them, forcing them to fly, Friars and all, tho' several of the *English* were wounded, and 1 *Symeron* run thro' with a pike, who had yet so much courage as to kill him who gave the wound.

They followed the chase so close, that they entered the Town of *Venta Cruz*, consisting of about 50 houses, with a governor and other offices, and many strong store-houses for securing the goods brought thither from *Nombre de Dios*, by the river *Chagro*, to be transported by mules to *Panama*. In the houses they found 3 ladies lately delivered of 3 children, tho' they dwelt at *Nombre de Dios*, they having long observed, that no *Spaniard* or White woman could be safely delivered there, their children generally dying within 2 or 3 days; but if born and brought up at *Venta Cruz* till 6 years old, and then removed to *Nombre de Dios*, and escaped sickness the 1st or 2d month, they usually lived as healthy as in any other place; tho' they say no stranger can continue there long without danger

of death or extreme sickness. Tho' these Ladies were much affrighted at the approach of the *English*, yet *Drake* having strictly charged the *Symerons* not to hurt any woman, nor man, unarmed, while in his company, which they faithfully obeyed; they had no injury offered them, nor any thing taken from them, tho' they much doubted it, desiring the *Capt.* would come & secure them, not being satisfied with those he had sent to assure them of his protection; to which *Drake* complying, they were well pleased.

The *English* having sent necessary guards, as well on the bridge they went over as at the Town-end where they entered, and was the only passage by land into it, they had liberty to stay there quietly an hour and half, not only refreshing themselves, but getting good plunder, which *Drake* gave between his men and the *Symerons* as being cumbersome, and not what he came for. A while before they departed, about 10 or 12 horsemen, as was thought from *Panama*, thinking they had been gone some constantly into the Town, but finding other entertainment than they expected, they ran faster back out of fear, than They entered in hope.

CHAP. III. *Capt. Drake goes back to Panama, and between Rio Francisco and Nombre de Dios, he takes a Recoe of 50 Mules, each carrying 300 wt. of Silver, and some bars and wedges of Gold, of which they carried off a great Quantity, and buried 15 Tons of Silver in the sands. He comes back to his Ships, and returns safe to England.*

HAVING ended their business in *Venta Cruz* by day break, they marched over the bridge in the same order as before, being as safe in their own opinions as if secured by a wall or fort, no *Spaniard* daring to follow them, and the *Symerons* being now more valiant than before; but *Drake* consider-

ing he had been almost a fortnight from his ship, aboard which he left many sick, made haste back, without visiting the other *Symeron* Towns, tho' intreated by them, and encouraging his men, by assuring them that he did not doubt but they would yet be recompenced for their pains before he left the coast: these discourses seemed to shorten the way, and their haste caused them to leave the Towns, and march many days with hungry Stomachs, to the regret of the *Symerons* who if the *Capt.* would have staid at any place, would have quickly killed victuals enough. In their absence the other *Symerons* had built a Town 3 leagues off the port where their ship lay, wherein *Drake*, by their entreaty, staid some Time, because they said it was built for his sake and the rather that they might be supplied with shoes by the *Symerons*, who were herein very useful to them; all the men complaining of their feet, and their *Capt.* joined in their complaint, to make it seem easier to them. These *Symerons* were very serviceable to them all the Time they were with him, particularly in his journey, being guides to direct them, Intelligencers, Purveyors of Victuals, Carpenters to build houses, and Porters to carry all necessaries with their strong bodies, and when any fainted or were sick, 2 *Symerons* would carry him with ease 2 miles together, and at other times they appeared no less valiant than judicious.

From this Town the *Capt.* sent a *Symeron*, Feb. 22, to the master of the ship, with a token and orders, who for 3 weeks past had kept watch upon the enemy, and shifted in the woods for fresh Victuals to relieve his men aboard: This messenger coming to the shore, and calling to the ship was taken aboard, all hoping for good news from their *Capt.* but when he shewed the Toothpick of Gold,

which he said *Drake* had sent as a Token to *Edwd.*
ixon, with charge to meet him at such a River ;
 so he knew it to be the *Capt's Toothpick*, and re-
 membering his caveat at parting, he stood amazed,
 much doubting lest some misfortune had befallen
 him ; which the *Symeron* perceiving, told him, *It*
was Night when he came away, so that he could not
send a Letter, but yet with the point of his Knife
writ something on the Toothpick, which he said was
sufficient to give credit to him. The master looking
 on it, saw writ, *By me Francis Drake* ; wherewith
 being satisfied, he prepared for the river *Tortugos*,
 according to the *Symeron's* direction. About 3 in
 the afternoon, *Drake* and his men coming down to-
 ward the river, within half an hour the pinnaces ar-
 rived to receive them, and great joy was expressed
 for their happy meeting again. *Drake* and his com-
 pany appeared to the rest (who had lived at ease &
 plenty) strangely changed, both in countenance
 and body, occasioned by their fasting and long tra-
 vel, but more for inward grief, that they returned
 without the hoped-for golden Treasure ; the rest,
 who by reason of weakness were left behind at the
Indian Town, were next day by another River at
 the bottom of the bay, all brought aboard.

All thus returned from *Panama*, the company
 well satisfied, and revived with the hopes of success
 in the next attempt, which *Drake* resolved in his
 mind, the intelligence he had received of divers
 other considerable places thereabout, & particular-
 ly of *Veragua*, a wealthy Town W. between *Nom-*
bre de Dios and *Nicaragua*, where is the riche
 mine of fine gold on the North-side of *America*.
 He consulted what was to be done. Some were
 supplying themselves with victuals, for preserv-
 ing their health till opportunity offered, which th-

might easily do, since the barks and Frigates that carried it were seldom very strong, whereas those that had treasure were well furnished with soldiers and ammunition; others were for seizing the Treasure, since that was not to be had but at this Time when the fleets were there, they being already well furnished with provisions, and the country plentiful enough; the Symeron's opinion being asked, who knew the particulars of all the Towns, they declared, That Signior Pezro, their late Master, from whom they fled, dwelt in Veragua, in a strong stone-house, where he had resided above 19 Years, never travelling from home, unless once a Year to Carthagena or Nombre de Dios when the fleet came; that he kept 100 Slaves in the Mines, each being bound to bring in daily clear gains, 8 Pezoes of Gold for himself, and 2 for his woman, each Pezo being 8s. 3d. amounting to above 200l. sterl. a day; so that he heaped together a mighty mass of Treasure, which he kept in several great chests, being notwithstanding all his wealth, miserable, covetous, and never going abroad without a guard of 5 or 6 men to defend him from danger; and if the Capt. would undertake the getting this Booty the Symerons engaged to conduct them thro' the woods without entering any dangerous Havens, but might come on their Back unexpectedly; and tho' his House was of Stone, could not be easily burst, yet if the Capt. would undertake, they would undermine, overthrow, or break it open, and make the access to this vast Treasure easy. Drake hearing their opinions, resolved to reconcile both, by dividing his company, sending John Oxenham in the Bear frigate eastward, towards Toulou, to seize what victuals he could, and himself intending westward in the Minion towards the Cabezas, where the Treasure Barks from Veragua and Nicaragua pass
 ofteneft

offeneft to the fhips, designing at the fame Time to gain both money and provisions. As in attempting *Pezro's* houfe & land thro' the woods, he was loath to overweary his men by labour whom he intended to refrefh for the next fervice; courteoufly difmiffing the *Symerons*, who were willing to go to their Wives, with fuch gifts and prefents as were moft acceptable to them, and kindly entertained thofe willing to ftay aboard; the Pinnaces departed, and about the *Cabezas* they met with a frigate of *Nicaragua*, laden with Gold, and a *Genoa* Pilot, of which country there are many on thefe coafts; they came from *Veragua* 8 days before, and being well treated, gave *Drake* an account of the Town and Harbour, and that in a few days another Frigate was coming from thence wherein was above a million of gold, the Pilot offering, upon confideration to conduct them fafe by night, without danger of fands or fhallows, as perfectly knowing the channel, and without the leaft difcovery, fince the town is 5 leagues within the harbour, and the way by land far about, and difficult thro' woods; fo that fhould they be casually difcovered at the point of the harbour, yet they might difpatch their bufinefs and be gone before the townfmen could have notice of their coming. He told them further, *That at his being there, he perceived they had heard of Drake's being on the Coaft, which much difturbed them, Pezro the Mifer refolving to move for his fecurity towards the South-fea; but their fears were fo great in general, that it excluded Counfel, and they had no way to fecure themfelves.* Captain *Drake* confidering ferioufly of this matter, thought once of returning to his fhip for fome of *Pezro's* former fervants to be confirmed in the point; but on the *Genoa* Pilot preffing him to lofe no Time, he difmiffed the

Spanish

Spanish Frigate, lightning her only of the Silver to hasten their speed, and then by the advice of this Pilot whom he took aboard, he laboured with sails and oars to attain the harbour of *Nicaragua* in the night, since they might now gain this golden prize, and attempt *Pezro's* house afterwards. Coming to the mouth of the harbour, they heard 2 great guns and 2 more further within the bay answering them which caused the Pilot to suspect they were discovered, affirming, this order was taken since his being there, because the Governor of *Panama* had sent notice to all places of *Drake's* being on the coast which caused such Terror among them, that they hardly slept quietly in their beds, and therefore probably kept up this watch at the charge and for the security of *Pezro*, the rich Miser. Being thus defeated of their expectations, They returned to their ship, when *Oxenham* being likewise returned, had only taken a frigate with 10 men, whom they sent ashore with a great store of maiz, 28 fat hogs, and 200 hens, of which discharging her, the Captain finding the vessel new, strong, and of a good mould fitted her up with great Guns and Provisions for 2 man of war, having notice by the *Spaniards* lately taken, that there were 2 little gallies built at *Nombrededios*, to convoy the *Charge* fleet to and fro, but were not yet launched, which fleet he resolved now to attempt, and to encourage his men, feasted them nobly on *Easter-day*, *March 20*, upon that account. Next day the new frigate and the bear sailed towards the *Catiwaas*, and landing about noon, when observing a Sail making towards the Island, they plyed them, & perceiving by their confidence they were no *Spaniards* but *English*, of whom they heard long before, being in much distress they made up to them, and declared, *Their Capt. was named*

Tetu,

Tetu, a Frenchman of Newhaven, and a Man of War, desirous of Relief, humbly beseeching Drake to give them some water, having nothing aboard but Wine & Cyder, which made his Men sick, and that he had been seeking the English 5 Weeks, since he heard they were on the Coast. The Capt. sent one aboard with present Relief, promising them Water & Victuals at the next Port. Coming to anchor, Tetu sent Capt. Drake a case of Pistols and a fine gilt Scymeter, formerly belonging to the king of France, whom Montgomery hurt in the Eye, & given him by Monsr. Scroff: Drake requit him with a chain of Gold & a Tablet he wore. This Capt. brought the News of the great disturbance at Paris, at the Marriage of the King of Navarre on St. Bartholomew-day, with the death of the Admiral of France, and many others, so that they thought those Frenchmen most happy that were farthest from France, which was now in a very deplorable Condition. Tho' the English had some Jealousy of him, yet upon Consultation, they resolved to take him, and 20 of his Men, to serve with their Capt. half shares, being thereby secured against their Numbers, and not damaged by that part of the Gain. Tetu had 70 Men and they had but 31: his Ship was 80 Ton, and theirs but 20, & the pinnace 10, and therefore they hoped for assistance from him in prosecuting their Voyage: and having agreed with him to meet at Rio Francisco, they sent for 2 Symerons aboard, to assure the French of the Agreement. Having in 5 or 6 days refresh'd themselves, and the French, who were very thankful for this seasonable Relief, leaving their 2 ships in safe harbour, they mann'd their frigate and 2 pinnaces, (having sunk the *Lion* after their return from Panama, for want of men) & 20 French and 15 English and Symerons, wherewith they sail'd

towards *Rio Francisco*, where the water being shallow, they left their frigate at the *Cabezas*, in charge with *Robert Duple*, charging him to attempt nothing till their return with the pinnaces, wherewith they now entered *Rio Francisco*, and landed with the Strength aforementioned, ordering their Pinnaces to be there again 4 days after. And being inform'd, that the Carriages went daily from *Panama* to *Nombre de Dios*, thro' the Woods towards the highway, they march'd as in their former Journey to *Panama*, it being reckon'd 5 leagues by sea between *Rio Francisco* and *Nombre de Dios*; but by Land they found it above 7, proceeding on with much silence and order, to the great Wonder of the *French* Captain, who doubted of ever recovering their Pinnaces if the *Symerons* should leave them, which *Drake* never suspected, as knowing his Will was a Law to them, tho' they neither regarded nor trusted the *French*. Coming within a Mile of the Highway, they refresh'd themselves all night hearing many Carpenters Working on the other Ships, (because of the great Heat of the Day at *Nombre de Dios*) the next Morning, *April 1, 1573.* they extremely rejoiced to hear the Mules coming with a great noise of Bells, hoping tho' they were formerly disappointed, they should now have more Gold and Silver than they could carry away, as accordingly happened; for soon after there came 3 *Recoes*, 1 of 50 Mules, and 2 more of 70 in each company, every one carrying 300 weight of Silver amounting in all to about 30 ton; they soon prepared to go into the highway, hearing the Bells, and seized upon the first and last Mules, to see what Metal they carry'd. These 3 *Recoes* had a Guard of about 45 soldiers, 15 to each, which caused the exchange of some shot and arrows at first, wherein the *French*

Capt.

Capt. was sorely wounded with a hailshot in his belly & one *Symeron* slain; but the soldiers retiring for more help, left the mules, and the *English* took pains to ease some of them of their burdens; and being weary, contented themselves with as much Bars and Wedges of Gold as they could well carry away, burying about 20 ton of Silver in the Sand, and under old Trees: having in 2 Hours ended their Business, they prepared to return the same way, when they heard both Horse and Foot coming, who followed them into the wood, where the *French* capt. not able to travel farther for his Wounds, repoted himself some time in hopes to recover his Strength, and one of the *French* soldiers being missing, upon search it was found that being overladen with Wine and Gold, he had lost himself in the Woods, and was taken by the *Spaniards* that evening, who upon torture, discovered where they had hid their Treasure. They continued their march all that day, and next to *Rio de Francisco*, in hope to meet their Pinnaces whither they come, *April 3.* & looking out to Sea, they saw 7 Spanish Pinnaces that had been searching all the Coasts thereabouts: upon which they much doubted their own Pinnaces were burnt or taken. But much Rain falling the night before, with a strong West Wind, enforced the *Spaniards* to return home, and the Wind being contrary, the *English* Pinnaces, tho' with the help of Oars, could not get above half Way that Day: *Drake* much fearing lest having taken his Pinnaces, they had by torture compell'd his men to confess where his Frigate and Ships were, and the company doubting of ever returning to their own country, and that their Treasure would be of little use to them, the Capt. encouraged them, saying, *Let us make a Raft with the Trees the River brings down as if on purpose, since this*

this last Storm, and put ourselves to sea; I myself, said he, will be one, who will be the rest? John Smith and 2 Frenchmen desired to accompany him, and a Symeron, who was earnest with Drake to have marched 16 days by Land, and if their ships had been lost, that he and his company would always have lived amongst them, which the Capt. refused: Pedro was left behind because he could not row. The Raft was fitted and fast bound, and a sail made of a bisket-sack, with an Oar sharpened out of a young Tree for a Rudder to direct their Course before the Wind. in this manner they put off to Sea, sitting always up to the Waist in Water. Having sailed upon the Raft about 6 Hours, their skins being much fretted with the heat of the Sun and the salt Water, they had sight of 2 Pinnaces coming towards them, but the Pinnaces not perceiving the Raft, were forced by the Wind and Night, to run into a shelter behind the point, which the Capt. seeing, and judging they would anchor there, put his Raft ashore and ran by Land about the Point, where he found 'em, who joyfully took them all aboard: coming aboard, and they asking how his Company did, he could answer, Well, which made them fear the Worst; to remove which, and free them from doubts, he took out of his Bosom a Quoit or Wedge of Gold, and thank'd God his Voyage was now made, telling the French their Captain was left behind much Wounded with 2 of his Company, which yet should be no damage to them. That Night with much Pains they got to Rio Francisco, where they took the rest in with their Treasure, and made such Expedition that by break of Day, they sail'd back to their Frigate, and from thence directly to their Ships where the Captain divided the Gold & Silver by Weight into equal Parts between the French

English. Fourteen days after all things being in order, and having taken out of the ship all necessaries for their Frigate they restored her to the Spaniards, whom they had kept abroad all this time, then sail'd with the French Ship to the Cabeza, where Drake agreed with the Symerons that 12 English and 16 of theirs, would make another Adventure to discover the Country, and if possible to recover Tetu the French Capt. or at least to bring away the treasures they had hid in the sands; John Penham and Thomas Sherwel, were the principal leaders of the English, who were all set ashore at Francisco, & no sooner landed, when a Frenchman, who freely remain'd behind with his wounded foot, having escaped the Spaniards rage, came towards the Pinnace, and upon his knees, gave God thanks that ever Drake was born, who now believed hope was his deliverer,

It was now high time to think of returning home, having had their desired success, whereupon Drake concluded again to visit Rio Grand, in hope of meeting some vessel loaded with victuals, where they might make sufficient provision to serve them in their voyage to England. The French who, having their shares, were formerly dismiss'd, being desirous to return to their own country, and Drake willing to discharge them, foreseeing their ship could not escape the Spaniards if they lay lingering on the coast, now meeting the English again were willing to leave them, accompanying them as far as St. Bernards, and would have gone farther, but that they had notice the fleet was ready to set sail from Carthagena to Spain. At parting, the English pass'd by Carthagena in sight of all the fleet, with St. George's flag on the main Top of their Frigate, and all Streamers, and Ancients down to the Water,

sailing forward with a large wind, within 2 leagues of the river, being all low land, & a dark night a Frigate from *Rio Grand* passing by, about 2 in the morning they saluted them with their shot and arrows, and were answered in the same manner but soon boarding them, they set the Men ashore and took the Frigate, which was of 25 tons laden with Maiz, Hens, Hogs and some Honey, which was very useful for their sick people. Next morning, having put the *Spaniards* on land, in 5 days they arrived at the *Cabezas*, where putting the Maiz ashore, they staid 7 days in sitting and providing their 2 Frigates, plucking their Pinnaces pieces, that the *Symerons* might have the Iron-work which they much value: 2 days before their departure, *Drake* desired *Pedro*, and 2 of the chief *Symerons*, to go aboard his 2 frigates and take what they lik'd, so it were not absolutely necessary for their voyage to *England*, and the Captain presented them with several silks, and linen for their Wives: whilst they were looking in their trunks the Scymeter Capt. *Tetu* had given *Drake* was taken out, which *Pedro* seeing, he valued it above all things in the world; yet doubting to ask it least the Capt. should likewise prize it, he promised *Francis Tucker* a wedge of gold to move him about it, and offer'd the Capt. 4 more which he had hid till another voyage; *Drake* tho' unwilling to make such an exchange, yet desirous to content him who had deserved so well, gave it him with many kind expressions, who received it with the utmost joy. Yet instead of this unvaluable Jewel, he obliged the Capt. to accept the 4 pieces of gold, as a pledge of his thanks and faithfulness to him during life. The Capt. received it courteously, but threw it into the common stock, saying, *That if they had not*

to this place, they should never have obtained a valuable commodity; and it was just, that who bore part of the charge in setting him to, should likewise enjoy their full Proportion of the advantage at his return. Thus with all manner kindness they took leave of the Symérons, and sailing by Cape Anthony, came to the Havana, where they met a small Bark with 2 or 300 men, which was of very much use to them in mending their Pumps, and otherwise, which having mended they gave the Bark as useless to the owner to carry them home; and returning to Cape Anthony, they landed, refreshing themselves with eating of Turtle eggs by day, and taking 250 Turtle, by night, which being powder'd and dry'd did them much service. There were at this Time belonging to Carthagena, Nombre de Dios, Rio Grand, Sancta Marta, Rio de Hacha, Venta Cruz, Veragua, Nicaragua, the Honduras and Jamaica, above 200 Frigates, some of 120, others of 10 or 12; but the generality of 30 or 40 Ton, who all traded between Carthagena and Nombre de Dios, most of which, during their abode on those coasts, the English took, and some twice or thrice over, yet never burnt or sunk any, unless they were fitted for men of war against them, or lay to ensnare them. Being now willing to end their voyage, they finish'd it by sailing by Cape St. Anthony directly home, even beyond their own expectation, the Capt. designing to touch at Newfoundland for water, that they much wanted which the Almighty provided for them, by sending great store of Rain water: so that in 23 days they pass'd from Cape Florida to the Isles of the Azores, and arrived at Plymouth on Sunday at Sermon time, Aug. 9 1573. The news of Drake's return being speedily carried into the Church, so much

much surprized the people with desire & joy to see him, that few or none remained with the Preacher all running out to observe the blessing of God upon the dangerous labours & endeavours of Capt. Drake.

CHAP. IV. *Capt. Drake with 5 Ships undertakes a Voyage round the World in 1577; arrives at port St. Julian, where he discovers a Conspiracy, for which a Gentleman of his company was beheaded.*

CAPT. Drake having in his former Voyage had a View, and only a View of the South Atlantic Ocean, from the high tree afore-mentioned, & from that time being very ambitious of sailing thereon in an English ship; he retain'd this noble resolution within himself for some years being partly prevented by secret envy at home, and partly by applying himself to the public service of his Prince and country in *Ireland* under the Earl of *Essex*, and else-where. But in 1577, having a gracious commission from his Sovereign, and assisted with divers of his friends who were Adventurers with him, he fitted up 5 ships viz. 1 The *Pelican* Admiral of 100 Tons, *Francis Drake* Capt. General. 2 The *Elizabeth* Vice-Admiral, 80 Tons *John Winter* Capt. 3 The *Marygold*, a Bark of 80 Tons, *John Thomas* Capt. 4 The *Swan* a fly boat of 50 Tons, *John Tester* Capt. 5 The *Christopher*, a Pinnace of 15 Tons, *Thomas Moon* Capt. This little fleet he mann'd with 164 able men, furnish'd them with all necessary provisions for so long and dangerous a voyage, and stow'd certain Pinnaces aboard in pieces to be set up on occasion, as in his former voyage. Thus provided, they sail'd out of *Plmouth* Sound. Nov. 15, 1577, about 5 in the afternoon, and next morning came to the *Lizard*, where meeting with contrary winds, they were all compell'd to put in at *Falmouth*. Next day a great

storm

storm arose, so that, tho' they were in a good harbour, yet the Admiral, wherein *Drake* was and the *Marygold*, were forced to cut their Mainmasts by the board, and obliged to return to *Plymouth* to repair 13 days after their departure from thence; where having quickly supply'd all defects, they, Dec. 13, once more put to sea with better hopes. Being out of sight of land, *Drake* gave some intimation of his design (which he had hitherto concealed) both by the course he sail'd, and appointing their rendezvous, if separated by any accident, to be the Isle of *Magdor*; sailing then with a favourable wind, Dec. 25. being *Christmas Day*, they had sight of Cape *Cantin* in *Barbary*, and of the high inland Country, in 32 degrees and 13 min North Latitude, and coasting thence forward about 18 leagues, they arrived that day at the Isle of *Magder*, which is under the King of *Fesse* and a good harbour, being about a Mile from the main land, uninhabited, and a league in circuit, overgrown with shrubs, and full of Pidgeons, and therefore much frequented by Goshaws, and other Birds of prey, with plenty of several sorts of Sea Fowl; sending a Boat to sound the harbour, all their fleet came in Dec. 27, and staid about 4 days, setting up 1 of their 4 Pinnaces, brought from home in pieces. The inhabitants of the country soon perceived them and made signs on the shore to come aboard; to whom the General sent a boat, wherein two chief Moors were received, and one of theirs left in exchange till their return. *Drake* treated them very civilly aboard his ship, presenting them with what they seem'd most to value, to shew they came in peace & friendship, to trade for such goods as their country afforded, according to their own content, wherewith they seem'd much pleased promising to return

return the next day, to exchange their goods for others. Being carry'd ashore they freely restored the person left as a pledge, returning with Camels next day at the hour appointed, as if loaden with goods for exchange, and calling hastily for a boat, and one sent by the General's orders, before he went from the Islands; the boat coming to a place of landing among the rocks, one *John Fry*, suspecting no treachery, readily stept out of the boat, to be a pledge as the day before, when those on the shore instantly seizing him, and others in ambush coming to their assistance, they speedily carry'd him away, the rest being glad to shift for themselves: The cause of this violence, was, to inform the king of *Fesse* whither this Fleet was bound, or sent from the King of *Portugal*, or what intelligence they could give him; *Fry* being brought into the king's presence, and declaring they were Englishmen, bound for the Straights under General *Drake*, he was sent back with a present to the Captain, and offers of all kindness and friendship in that country. *Drake* much disturb'd at this injury, landed his men in his Pinnace, and march'd pretty far up in that country without resistance, the *Moors* declining any engagement with him; so that making provision of wood, and visiting an old fort formerly built by the *Portuguese*, but ruin'd by the king of *Fesse*, he departed, Dec. 31, towards cape *Blank*, so that when *Fry* came back, to his great grief found the Fleet gone, yet, by the king's favour, he was after sent home in an *English* merchant's ship. Meeting with foul weather they were detain'd some time, and the 3d day after fell in with *Cape de Guerre* in 30 degrees where they took 3 *Spanish* fisher-boats, call'd *caunters*, whom they carry'd to *Rio del Oro*, under the tropic of *Cancer*, and there took a *Carvel*. From
hence

ence, Jan. 15, they sail'd to *cape Barbas*, where the *Marygold* took another Carvel; it lies within 20 degrees 30 min. low and sandy, where they first observed the S. Stars, called the *crossiers*, 19 degrees 30 min. above the Horizon: In the cape they took another *Spanish* ship riding at anchor (all her men at 2 being fled ashore in the boat) whom, with all the rest formerly taken, they carry'd into the Harbour 3 leagues within the cape.

During their abode here, the General being ashore, was visited by the people of the country, who brought down a *Moorish* woman, with her little Babe hanging at her dry breast, being scarce able to nurse herself, and therefore unlike to nourish that, from whom they would have sold as a horse or a cow; which merchandize *Drake* not dealing in, they produced Ambergace & some curious Gums to exchange with the *English* for fresh water, of which they had great want and were willing to quench their thirst at any price whatever, and to carry the same in leathern bags for that purpose; *Drake* compassionating their unhappiness, gave them free what water they desired, and fed them with victuals, which they devoured in an inhuman and filthy manner.

Their ships being wash'd and trim'd, and all their *Spanish* prizes discharged, except the counter, for which they gave the fishermen the *Christopher*, one of their own ships; and a Carvel bound for *St Jago* being here freed also: after 6 days they sail'd for the land of *cape Verde*, Jan. 22, where they were obliged to furnish themselves plentifully with water, since the General intended to run a long course from hence even to the coast of *Brasil*, without touching land; and having the wind generally N. E. Jan. 23, they coasted *Banavista*, and the next day an-

chor'd at the Isle of *May*, in 15 degrees high land, and inhabited by the *Portuguese*, where landing and expecting to traffic with the inhabitants for fresh water, they found in the town near the shore only a great many ruinous houses, a poor chapel, but no people nor water tho' within the land there is enough: the spring & wells here being stopp'd up & no quantity of water to be found they march'd forward to seek for supply, finding the soil fruitful and plenty of fig-trees with fruit thereon, and in the valleys were little low cottages with pleasant vineyards yielding excellent grapes, also cocoa-trees, plantains and other fruits blossoming, and this in *Jan.* because the Sun never withdraws its heat from them, nor have they ever any great cold or frost. They found good water in divers places, but so far from the shore, that they could not convey it to their Ships, the people refusing any conference with them, securing themselves in the sweet valleys & hills where the towns were, and suffering them freely to survey the Island, since they were like to receive more damage than profit, to offer violence to those who came peaceably among them. Sailing hence, *Jan* 30 they passed next day by the Isle of *St John*, 10 leagues W. of *May*, in the same latitude, inhabited by *Moors* & *Portuguese*, occasioned by the cruelty of the *Portuguese* towards their slaves, which was so intolerable, that many fled from their masters to the hilly parts of the island, their number encreasing by the escapes they daily made grew at length so formidable, they are now a terror to their oppressors from whom they receive daily injuries either in their woods or cattle, and have lost a great part of that large & fruitful Isle, which is a relief to all ships bound for *Brazil*, *Guinea* or the *East-Indies*; being of great strength, were it not for the cause afore-

said.

mid, which hath much abated the pride of the *Portuguese*, who, under pretence of Trade and Friendship, excluded the first planter thereof both from Government, Liberty and almost Life : South-west of this isle, they took a *Portugal* ship laden with wine store of Linen and woollen cloth, and other goods bound for *Brasil*, with many Gentlemen aboard. As they went hence, 3 towns in sight of them shot off 2 great guns into the sea, either for Joy of their departure, or to shew they were provided to entertain them, and were answered with one from the fleet. S. W. about 12 leagues hence, yet for its height, not seeming above 3, lies *Fogo*, a burning Island, or fiery furnace, where rises a steep Hill, thought at least 18 miles high belching out dismal flames of fire from the top, almost every quarter of an hour, in the night it gives light to the Moon and seems to reach the very Heavens : It throws out great stones, which falling into the sea are used as Pumice stones. The rest of the Island is peopled with *Portuguese*, who live happily therein.

Two leagues hence, lies another pleasant Island, called *Brava*, the Trees always Green, and almost planted with trees and fruits, such as Figs, Cocoa, Plantain, Oranges, Lemons, Cotton and the like, with streams of fresh Water, running into the Sea, and easily taken up by boats and Pinnaces ; but there is no road nor anchoring for ships, nor ground to be found by the longest line, so the sea is thought to be as deep as *Fogo* is high. They found only one Hermit inhabit this Island, nor any House but his who delighted so much in solitariness, that he fled from them, leaving behind the reliicks of his Worship, that is a Cross, Crucifix and Altar, with certain Images of Wood of rude workmanship. They here discharged the *Portuguese* taken near St. *Jago*,

giving them a new Pinnace built at *Magdor*, instead of their old Ship, with victuals and provisions.

Furnished with fresh water at *cape Verd*, Feb. 2, they directed their course towards the Streights of *Magellan*, to go thro' into the South sea, sailing 36 days without sight of land, passing the Equinoctial Line, Feb. 17, and fell in with the Coast of *Brazil*, April 5, during which long Passage on the vast ocean, having nothing but Sea below and Heaven above, they saw and experienced the goodness of divine Providence, in making ample Provision for them in their wants, and tho' they often met with contrary winds & Storms, unwelcome calms, and burning heats in the *Torrid Zone*, with the terrors of dreadful Thunder and Lightening, they could not but take notice, that not having been thoroughly furnished with water since they came from England 'till they arrived at the river *Riate*, long after, yet for 17 days their necessities were supplied with rain Water; neither was their Fleet (now 6 in number ever dispersed, or lost company, except the *Portugal* Prize for one Day, which much discouraged them, having the most of their drink aboard her, & was found again with much Joy, since her miscarriage might have defeated their voyage. Among many strange creatures, they particularly observed the flying Fish as big as a *Pilchard*, whose fins are as long as his body, and serves for wings, when chased by the *Boneto* or *Mackrel* (whom the *Dolphin* likewise pursues) for when weary of swimming he lifts himself above Water, and flies pretty high, falling sometimes in Vessels that sail by. The fins are so curiously placed, they might serve for a longer flight, did not their dryness after 10 or 12 strokes hinder their motion, and force them into the Water to moisten them. There is another sort called the

Cuttlefish

cuttlefish, whose Bones are used by Goldsmith, a
 multitude falling often into their Ships among their
 Men: Sailing thus, with as much pleasure as if in
 a garden, beholding the excellent work of God in
 the seas. *April 5*, they fell in on the coast of *Brasil*
 in 21 degrees of South latitude and being descried
 by the inhabitants, they saw great Fires in divers
 places, which they understood were made for sacri-
 fice to the Devil, wherein they use many ceremonies
 and conjurations, by casting up heaps of sand, that
 if any ships stay on their coasts, their evil Spirits
 may destroy them, whereof the *Portuguese* had ex-
 perience by losing several ships. *Magellan*, in his
 voyage, reports they pray to nothing, but are ab-
 solutely barbarous: but they are much altered since
 his time, falling from natural creatures to make gods
 of devils; yet it may be, they being then a free
 people had no occasion to practice this Wickedness,
 but being now in miserable slavery to the *Portuguese*
 as to Body, Goods, Wives & children, and forced
 by their cruelties into barren parts of the Country,
 chusing to starve & linger out a wretched life there,
 rather than endure such intolerable bondage, they
 now use these practices with the devil, to be revenged
 of their oppressors, and to prevent their further en-
 trance into their Country, and judging the *English*
 to be some their enemies, they used the same in-
 chantments against them, yet without effect; tho'
 they had great storms on these coasts, they received
 no damage, only *April 7*, a violent tempest & south
 Wind, separated one of their ships for a while from
 the rest of their Fleet. Keeping on their course
 South, *April 14*, they passed by Cape St. Mary in
 35 degrees near the River Plate, and came to an
 Anchor in a place, which their General named Cape
 Joy, because here the *Christopher*, that was separat-

ed came to them again. He always took special care to keep his fleet together, to be well furnished with Water, and to refresh his Men as often as he could; and therefore at cape Verd, he gave Notice, that the next rendezvous (if dispersed) and place of Watering, should be the River Plate; Accordingly they here joined, & were supplied with all conveniences, the air of this country being pleasant and temperate and the Soil fruitful, stored with plenty of large Deer. April 16, they sailed 12 leagues farther to a more commodious Harbour; especially against the fourth winds, they killed divers seals or sea-Wolves which came to the rocks in great numbers: They were good Meat, and seasonable supply for the future. April 20, they sailed farther up the river, & rode in fresh water, but stayed not because of the danger, of the winds and Rocks, having spent a fortnight there to refresh themselves. April 17, they went to sea again, & at night the *Swan* their flying boat lost company, and soon after by another storm the *Caunter* was missing; to prevent which for the future, the Genral resolved to diminish the number of ships, the better to keep company, and have more supplies of provision and men; especially since it was now Winter in those parts, and these seas subject to terrible tempests therefore sought a convenient harbour for this purpose. May 12, they anchor'd at a place not very commodious, which they called *cape Hope*, but seemed to promise good harbourage; *Drake*, who never trusted any but his own eyes in dangers, went next day in a Boat into the Bay, being near the shore, one of the inhabitants appeared, seeming to sing and dance very pleasantly, to the noise of a rattle he had in his hand, earnestly expecting their landing; upon which there instantly arose a thick Mist and Fog, with such an extraordinary

extraordinary storm, that *Drake*, being 3 leagues from his Ship, thought best to return; but the Fog much increasing, he could not see where the Ship lay, and thereby in much danger: When captain *Thomas* gallantly adventured into the Bay & finding him out, Joyfully took him into the ship where they rid safely, but those that lay without, were so furiously assaulted by the tempest, that to secure themselves they were forced to go sea, the *Caunter* formerly lost now coming into them. Next day, May 14, 1578, the weather being calm, and the Fleet out of sight, General *Drake* now in the *Marygold* went ashore, and made fires to direct them to come together in the road, whereby they all returned except the *Swan* lost long before, and the *Portugal* prize the *Mary*, who was not found till a great while after. In this place, the people flying into the country for fear of them, the found in houses built near the Rocks, 50 dried Ostriches, and other Fowl, which they dry here: The Ostriches thighs were as big as a common leg of Mutton; they cannot fly, but run so swift that they can never be overtaken nor shot at. They found the tools wherewith the Natives take them, and among others a large Plume of Feathers at the end of a Staff, the forepart like the head, neck and body of an Ostrich behind which they go stalking, and drive them into some neck of Land near the Sea, where spreading long nets they have dogs to seize them. This country seems very pleasant & fruitful; and at their return that way, the *English* became familiar with the people, who much rejoiced at their friendship, and that they had not harmed them. But the place not being convenient for providing Wood. Water and the like, they departed hence. May 15, & sailing S. W. fell into a very useful Bay, where they stayed

stayed 15 days. From hence the General sent Capt. Winter in the *Elizabeth* southward, to seek for 2 ships that were wanting, himself going north on the same account happily met the *Swan*, & bringing her into harbour, being unloaded she was broke up, and made fire wood, the iron work & other necessities being saved, but could hear no news of the other.

After some stay here, being ashore in an Island near the main land, from whence at low water they might go over on Foot; the Inhabitants appeared leaping, dancing, holding up their hands, and making outcries; but it being then high Water, the General sent them by a boat, some knives, Bells, Bugles, and other things he thought would please them; upon which getting together on a hill half a mile from the shore, 2 of their company came down swiftly, tho' with a great Grace, such as they use in time of War; but drawing nigh, they made a stand, upon which the English tying the things on a Staff, stuck in the ground that they might see it, and retired a reasonable distance; being departed, they came and took the things, leaving instead thereof such Feathers as they wear on their Heads, a bone carved like a Toothpick, 6 inches long, and neatly burnished; whereupon the General and others went over to them, they still remained on the hill placed in a rank, one of them running from one end to the other, East and West, with his hands over his head, and Body inclining toward the rising and setting of the Sun, & at every third turn he erected himself vaulting in the air against the middle of the rank towards the Moon, signifying (as they thought) That they called Sun and Moon (whom they worshipped as Gods) to witness, they meant nothing towards them but Peace. But perceiving the English came forward, they seemed fearful; to prevent which, the

the General and his company retired, which soon confirmed them they were no enemies, that divers came down after them without fear, & traded with them, but would receive nothing from them 'till it was first cast on the ground : The word then used for *Exchange*, was *Zustus*, and *Tot*, to throw it on the ground : If they disliked any thing they called *Coroh, Coroh*, with rattling in their Throats : Their goods were Arrows made of reeds, Feathers and Bones. They go naked, except only a furr about their Shoulders, when they sit or lye in the Cold, at other times, only a Girdle about their Loins. Their Hair is very long, which they knit up with a roll of Ostrich Feathers, and serves them for a Quiver for their Arrows, and a Store-house for what they carry about them. Those of Quality wear a Feather on each side their Heads, seeming a far off like horns, so that a head thus trimed upon a naked Body resembles a Devil with Horns.

Their chief Bravery consists in painting their Bodies with divers colours, some wash their faces with Sulphur or the like, others paint their whole bodies black leaving only their Necks white, some paint one shoulder black & the other white, & likewise their Legs, setting white Moons on the black part, and black on the white, being the Mark of the Gods they adore. By this continual painting, the Pores of their Bodies are so closed, that they never feel any cold ; they are strong, Swift and Active, and are much to be lamented, that being of tractable Natures, and in an excellent Soil, they are ignorant of the Worship of the true God ; for tho' they never knew any Christians before, yet they soon became so familiar, that they seemed rather willing to do them all good Offices, than offer any injury. The General bestowing a Cap to one of the Chiefs,

chiefs, he going at a small distance, suddenly pierced his leg deeply with an arrow, so that the blood streaming out, *thereby he signified his unfeigned Love to him, and was a Covenant of Peace between them; they were about 50 Persons, who thus frequented their company.* In the South part of this bay, is a River of fresh water, and several Islands full of seals, birds & fowls, sufficient to maintain a multitude of people, they killed some with shot & stones, and took many birds with their hands, they lighting upon their heads and shoulders. They saw no boat or canoe used by the Natives to come to these Isles, but their own provision seemed to be raw flesh and fish, they finding pieces of seals all bloody which they had gnawn with their teeth like dogs. They are all armed with a Bow an Ell long, and arrows of Reeds, headed with flints very exactly. This bay they named *Seal Bay*, for the plenty of them found here, killing 200 in an hour.

Sufficiently provided with all necessaries, they sailed hence, *June 13*, southward, and anchored 2 days in a little Bay, where they discharged, and laid up the *Caunter* or *Christopher*, and *June 14*, arrived at another bay in 50 degrees, 20 minutes S. Latitude, and within 1 degree of the mouth of the *Streights*, thro' which lay their desired passage to the south sea. Here the General turned his course North, in hopes of finding his ship and friends left in the great storm, since if they should pass the *Streights* without them, both might be much discomforted: So that *June 18*, putting again to sea, with hearty prayers to God for success, they ran back toward the line, and the next night near Port *St. Julian*, had sight of their ship, & the day after the whole fleet entered into that port, to refit and refresh this ship and wearied men. *St. Julian* is 49 degrees,

degrees, 30 minutes, being a very convenient Harbour, having many Islands within it. Coming now to an anchor, and all things made safe, the General with his Brother and 5 others (according to his usual care and diligence upon such occasions) row'd further into the Bay in a Boat, to find out some convenient Place for fresh Water and Provisions during their stay; and were no sooner landed, when two of the Natives visited them, called by *Magellan*, *Pentagones*, for their huge stature and strength, who seemed much to rejoice at their arrival, familiarly receiving whatever the General gave them, and much pleased to see *O'iver* the Master Gunner shoot an *English* Arrow, trying to outshoot him, but came nothing near him. Soon after another arrived who seemed angry at the civility of his fellows, and strove to make them become enemies; which *Drake* not suspecting, used them as before, when Mr. *Winter* thinking to shoot an Arrow, that he who came last might see it, the string of his bow broke, which being before their Terror did now encourage them to contrive treachery against them, not imagining their Guns and Swords were weapons of war; as they were returning to their boat, these villains suddenly discharged their Arrows at their backs, aiming chiefly at him who had the Bow, not suffering him to string it again, by wounding him in the shoulder, who turning about, was shot through the Lungs, yet fell not; but the Gunner being ready to shoot off his Musket, which took not fire was slain. In this extremity, their expert General ordered, that no man should keep any certain ground, but shifting places, and defending themselves with their targets, approach these monsters and break all their Arrows shot at them, knowing when they were spent, they would subdue them at pleasure; with
this

this wise course, and by shooting the piece the Gunner could not fire, the general killed the author of the quarrel; the musket being charged with a bullet and hailhot, tore out his Belly and Guts with much torment, as it seemed by his roaring, which was so horrid and hideous, as if 10 Bulls had bel-
lowed at once. This so discouraged his companions that tho' divers others appeared out of the Woods to assist them, yet they were glad to fly, and suffer the *English* quietly to depart; which they rather did, because of Mr. *Oliver*, who was wounded, whom the General dearly loved, and would rather have saved than slain an 100 Enemies; but being past recovery, he died 2 Days after he was brought aboard. Next day the General in his boat, well armed, went again on shore to bring off the Gunner's Body; which they found lying where it was left, only stript of its upper garments, with an *English* Arrow stuck in his right Eye. Both their bodies were laid in one grave, with such decency and reverence, as became the Tabernacles of immortal Souls, and such ceremonies as Soldiers in time of War deserve.

Magellan was not altogether deceived in calling them Giants, since they differ so much from other Men in Stature, Strength, and hideousness of their Voice; yet are they not so monstrous as the *Spaniards* reported some *Englishmen* being full as tall as any they saw; but not imagining any *English* would ever come there, it encouraged them boldly to write such untruths. Their name *Pentagones*, or 5 cubits, that is, 7 foot and an half, giving their true height, yet not many so large: but certainly the cruelties used against them, have made them more monstrous in their Manners than Bodies, which being told from Father to Son, has created such an inveterate hatred

ted in them against Strangers, that upon all occasions they seek revenge upon them yet they seem to repent the wrong offered to the *English*, suffering them to continue there peaceably 2 Months longer, and may cause them to be kinder to others that camen into their Country. To this mischief from the Infidels, another greater and of far worse consequence was like to have fallen out among themselves, had not divine Providence timely discovered, and prevented it, whereby the innocent blood of their General, and most of his faithful friends, might have been treacherously shed, and the whole action thereby overthrown. This design was laid before their coming from *England*, and of which Gen. *Drake* had a full account in his Garrison at *Plymouth*, but he could never believe that a person whom he so dearly affected, and had so extremely obliged, would contrive any Evil against him, and therefore continued and increased his Favours to this suspected person, so as to make him his most Friend, giving him the second Place in his company in his Presence, and leaving him the conduct of his whole Affairs in his Absence, imparting to him all his secrets, and allowing him free liberty in all reasonable things; yea, bearing with his many Weaknesses and Infirmities, scorning that any private Injuries should break that firm friendship he had contracted with him, and was offended with those, who, from Duty, discovered his sly contrivances to destroy the whole Enterprize. At the General being at length convinced of his falsehood, and that lenity would do no good, since the heat of his Ambition could not be allayed but by the murder of his Capt. and Companions, his practices growing daily more dangerous, he resolved to question him before it was too late; therefore

first securing him, he called all the Commanders and Gentlemen of his Company together, to whom he gave an account of the good parts in this Gentleman, and of the brotherly Tenderness he had always shewed towards him ever since his first Acquaintance, and then delivered them the letters he had received from several persons who much doubted his fidelity, and that not only at sea, but at Plymouth, not only by bare Words, but by Writing under the Gentleman's Hand; yea, several unworthy actions committed by him, tending to the overthrow of the voyage in hand, and the murdering the General. For all which so many full and evident proofs were produced, that the Gentleman struck with Remorse for his inconsiderate and unkind dealings, freely acknowledged himself worthy of Death, yea, of many Deaths, since he not only designed the Ruin of the Action, but of the principal Actor likewise, not of a Stranger or Enemy to him, but of a true and real Friend, and therefore openly besought the whole Assembly, who had power to administer Justice, to prevent him from being his own Executioner by condemning him to a deserved Death. This Discourse raised an Admiration and astonishment in all present especially in his nearest Friends and dearest Acquaintance. But none was so much affected, as the General, who unable to conceal his Affection, withdrew, requiring them, when they had thoroughly heard and considered the whole Matter, to give such Judgment as they would be answerable for to the Prince, but especially to Almighty God, the righteous Judge of all the Earth; whereupon all of them, being 40 of the principal Persons in the fleet, after they had maturely discussed the business, and freely heard what any of his Friends could alledge

behalf, gave this sentence under their hands
 That this Gentleman had deserved death;
 but it did by no means consist with their safety
 to kill him live, remitting the Manner and Circum-
 stances thereof to the General. This Tribunal was
 one of those Islands in the Port of St. Ju-
 an which was after in memory hereof called
 Island of True Justice and Judgment. After
 the verdict was given to the General, (to whom
 the King had committed the Sword of Justice,
 for the safety of himself and Company, with this
 Commission, *We do account that he who strikes at
 Drake, strikes at us*) he called the guilty per-
 son, to whom was read the aforesaid verdict, which
 he acknowledged to be most just, the General then
 offered to him this three fold choice. *Whether
 he should be executed in this Island, or be set ashore
 on the main Land, or else return into England, and
 answer his crimes before the Queen and her Council?*
 He gave humble thanks to the General for this un-
 derstanding clemency, and desired Time 'till the next
 morning to consider what to chuse; which granted, on
 the morrow he gave this Result; *That though in-
 deed he had conceived a just horror for so great
 a crime for which he was justly condemned, yet his
 fear and concern were to die a Christian, that
 after the becoming of his mortal body, he might remain
 in possession of an eternal Inheritance in a far better life.
 If he were set on Land among the Infidels, he
 knew whether he should be able to continue firm
 in his Faith, considering his frailty, and the contagion
 of their customs; and therefore he intreated the Ge-
 neral that he would have a regard to his Soul, and
 not leave it among the heathenish and savage in-
 habitants. That if he should return to England, he must
 have a Ship, with Men and Victuals to conduct it;*

and if he had these, yet he thought none would company him with so bad a Message, and leave honourable Service as they were now in; but could find such who would be persuaded to go with him, yet the shame of his returning would be grievous, yea, worse than death to him, since he should die so often, and be so long dying. He testified, That freely and with all his Heart he embraced the General's first Proposal of being executed there, desiring only the favour that they might receive the communion together, once before his death, and that he might die the death of a Gentleman.

Tho' divers persuaded him to choose any of other ways, he was resolute in his determination, and his two last requests being granted, he received the Communion from Mr. Francis Fletcher, Preacher to the Fleet, the General communicating to this condemned penitent Gentleman, who gave great assurances of a contrite heart, seeming more angry with his own act than any else. After this the General and he dined together as cheerfully and soberly as ever in their Lives, comforting one another, and drinking to each other as if going on a Journey: dinner ended, and all being prepared, him who acted as Provost Marshal, he appeared very seriously, and kneeling down, at once prepared his Neck for the Axe, and his spirit for Heaven, without disturbance, as having already digested the whole Tragedy in his mind, desiring the Spectators to pray for him, and bidding the executioner to do his office without fear or favour. Having done by his worthy demeanor at his death, fully considered all the faults of his life, he left to the world a lamentable example of a worthy Gentleman, who in striving to rise before his time, lost himself, and is a monument to posterity of the fate of such

minds. And one thing remarkable may be
 that 58 Years before another Gentleman
 lay in the like service, and entertained into
 Trust, was executed in the same place; for the
 found a gibbet on the main land, made of a
 the mast, fallen down, with mens bones under-
 which they judged to be that of *Magellan*, in
 for executing *John Carthagena*, Cousin to
 Bishop of *Bergos*, who, by the King of *Spain's*
 was joined in Commission with *Magellan*,
 made his Vice-Admiral: As they dug a grave
 in this island to bury this Gentleman, they found a
 Grindstone broken in the middle, which they
 in the Ground, one part at the Head, and the
 at the Feet, whereon they graved the name
 of the person there buried, the time of their de-
 cease and their general's name in *Latin*, for a me-
 morial to those that should come hither afterwards:
 v. V. *Capt. Drake in pursuance of his Voyages*
round the World, passed thro' the Streights of Ma-
gellan into the South Seas, where he meets with a
tempest for 52 Days together, and loses Company
2 of his Ships. He proceeds towards the Coast
of Peru, and gets a prodigious Treasure.

HIS Tragedy thus ended, the General broke
 up the *Mary*, the *Portugal* prize, being leaky
 and troublesome, leaving her ribs and keel on the
 beach, where, for two Months, they pitched their
 tents, and having wooded, watered and trimmed
 their ships, which were now reduced to 3 (besides
 pinnaces) to keep the easier together, and to be
 better provided and manned upon all occasions.
 On the 17, they sailed out of this port, and directed
 their course for the *Streights*, S. W. August 20,
 they fell in with the cape nigh the entrance, called
 the *Spaniards Cape Virginia Maria*, appearing

like *Cape Vincent* in *Portugal*, with steep cliffs black stars, against which the Sea bearing, seemed like the spouting of Whales. Here the General caused his fleet to strike their Toppails in honour of the Queen, and to acknowledge her absolute right in this new discovery; changing also the name of his Ship from the *Pelican* to the *Golden Hind* in Remembrance of his Friend, Sir *Charles Howard*, when after a Sermon and Prayers for the Queen and the whole Realm of *England*, they entered the *Streights*, having sight of land on both sides, which at length grew very narrow, with many winds after which they seemed to come out of a River Leagues broad, into a large and open sea, and the Night following saw a burning Island, much like *Fogo* in Height, and flaming without Intermittence. It was formerly thought that the current in the *Straight* ran always one way, but they found it ebb and flow, and the water rising 5 Fathoms as right as on other Coasts.

Aug. 24, being *Bartholomew's Day*, they fell in with 3 Islands lying Triangular, 1 very large and fruitful, where the Weather being calm, the General and some of his Company went ashore and took possession in the Queen's Name, calling it the *Queen's-Island*; and tho' the other 2 were not so large, yet they were very useful to them for the great store of strange birds found there; they could not fly, but ran so fast as sometimes to escape; they were somewhat less than a Goose, short and thick, without Feathers, but had only matted Down, with bills like Crows; they lay their Eggs, and breed their Young in the Ground like Rabbits, and live on what they catch in the sea, being very swift swimmers, both to get their prey and secure themselves from others. They came thither in such vast numbers

ers, that they killed 3000 in one Day, and are
 good Food. They named one of these Islands St.
 Bartholomew, according to the day, and the other
 St. George, in Honour of England, wherein they
 found the Body of a Man almost rotten. From
 hence to the entrance of the *South-sea* the passage
 is very crooked, so that they often met with con-
 trary winds, being many times forced to alter their
 Course, and tho' (as *Magellan* said) there be many
 good harbours, and store of fresh water, yet they
 had need be well furnished with Cables & Anchors,
 to find Ground in them. The land on both sides
 is high and mountainous, having on the N. & W.
 the continent of America, and on the S. & E. no-
 thing but Islands among which lie innumerable pas-
 sages into the *South-sea*. The Mountains rise into
 the air with lofty spires, environed with clouds and
 Snow, which still increased their Height, the Sun
 having little power to diminish them, so that they
 may be reckoned among the other wonders of the
 world; yet there are many low fruitful valleys full
 of Grass, and Herds of strange Creatures feeding
 therein. The Trees are almost always green, the
 Air temperate, the Water pleasant, and the Soil
 agreeable to any Grain of our Country, and indeed
 wanting nothing to make an happy Region but the
 People kneeling and worshipping the true God.
 They made fire as they passed in several places.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the *South-sea*, they
 had such shutting up Northward, and such open
 Passages to the South, that lying at Anchor under
 the Island, the General went into a Boat to make
 further discovery, and having found a convenient
 way towards the North, in their return they met a
 Canoe with divers persons in her; she was made of
 the bark of Trees, with a prow and stem standing

up, and bending inward like a Half-moon, of excellent shape and workmanship, and built with so much judgment and art, that she seemed fit for the pleasure of a Prince, rather than the use of such a rude People, the seams were not closed nor chalked, but only stitched with Thongs of Seal-skin, so very close that they received little or no water. The People are of a well-set mean stature, delighting much in painting their faces like the other, and had a house within the Island, built with poles, and covered with skins of beasts, wherein there was fire, wood, and such victuals as they can get, as Seals, Mussels and the like: The Vessels wherein they keep their Water and Drink, are of Wood, like their Canoes, and very neat, which they cut with knives made of huge mussel-shells, (the fish being good savory meat,) which, after they have broken off the fine thin edge, they grind and temper so hard upon stones, that it will easily cut the hardest wood, and whereof they make Fishgigs to kill Fish with admirable dexterity.

Sept. 6, they left these troublesome Islands, and entered the South-sea at *Mar del Zur*, the General designing to have gone ashore at the Cape, and after Sermon to have left a perpetual Monument of the Queen, (which he had prepared thereon) but they could find no anchoring, neither would the Wind permit them to stay. They found the Streight was in about 50 Degrees, 150 leagues long, and 10 broad at the entrance; after not above a league, and then larger again, and at the end no streight at all, but only Islands. The General perceiving that the winter had impaired some of his men, resolved to have hastened towards the Line, and the warm sun, but it pleased God to disappoint him: For Sept. 7, the 2d day after their entrance into this peace-
able,

le, but to them now furious sea, a Tempest arose
 with such violence, that they had little hope of es-
 caping: And tho' Sept. 15, the Moon was eclipsed
 in *Aris*, and 3 parts darkened, which might seem
 to promise some change of weather, yet it brought
 them no relief; but they continued in a miserable
 condition full 52 days together, and these furious
 and extraordinary flaws continuing, and all Things
 ready for Traffick, and Vessels to bring the water,
 sent 2 of his Men ashore, to go to the watering
 place assigned the night before, who passed quietly
 half the way, but were then violently assaulted and
 slain by these treacherous People, and in hopes to
 surprize the General with the rest, above 500 of
 them, prepared for mischief, lay in ambush behind
 the rocks, who suddenly falling on them, the rocks
 being very dangerous for boats, and the passage
 open to the Sea, they wounded every Man of the
 Company with their Arrows, *Drake* being shot in
 his Face, under the right eye, very deep, and in
 his Head, to the endangering of his life; the rest,
 there being 9 Persons in the Boat, were grievously
 wounded, and the chief Surgeon being dead, and
 his mate absent in the *Vice Admiral*, none but a boy
 being left, their case was desperate; yet, by the
 help of God, and the assistance of the rest, they all
 escaped. The cause of this Injury from these Is-
 landers proceeds from their hatred to the *Spaniards*
 for their cruelties towards them; and some of the
English using the *Spanish* Word *Aqua* in requiring
 water, they supposed them of that Nation & there-
 fore used this outrage towards them: The Gene-
 ral left the revenge of this wrong to Heaven, wish-
 ing only they might be sensible whom they abused,
 not an enemy, but even those who would rather
 have defended them from the injuries of the *Spani-*

ards, and sailed thence that Afternoon, approaching now the place appointed for meeting the rest of their ships, and to find a conveniency for reposing their wounded men, and supplying themselves with necessaries, and at length, Nov. 30, they fell in with a place called *Philip's-Bay*, in about 32 Deg. and instantly sent out a Boat for discovery, who after diligent search could find no appearance of relief, discovering only the heads of wild beasts, but no sign of any inhabitants thereabout.

Yet in their return, they perceived an *Indian* fishing in a Canoe within the Bay, whom they brought aboard the General; he was a comely person, cloathed in a white garment reaching almost to his Knees, his Arms and head were bare, his Hair was long, but without a beard, as most *Indians* are, seeming to be of a mild Temper, apprehensive to learn every thing, and thankful for what the General bestowed upon him, and discovering in his carriage the harmless disposition of the Natives and how unjustly They have been abused by the *Spaniards*. After he had been kindly treated, and furnished with what They had, giving what he thought convenient in exchange, he was freely dismissed in their Boat, with his own Canoe made of reeds, and when landed, desired the *English* to stay till his Return, who being met by 2 or 3 of his Friends, shewed them the Gifts he had received, wherewith they were so pleased, that in a few hours he with several others, whereof one seemed of quality, came and brought them Hens, Eggs and a fat Hog, all which they sent in a Canoe to their Boat, then at some distance from shore, and to assure them of their faithful meaning, the Capt. having sent back his Boat, resolved to commit himself to the fidelity of these strangers, and to go with them
alone

alone to their General. By him they understood that there was no relief to be had there, but he offered to be their Pilot to a good harbour *Southward*, where by way of Traffick they might have fresh Water, and all other Conveniencies. This offer was readily accepted by the General, the place described being near that where he had appointed his fleet to rendezvous; omitting therefore their design of hunting and killing some of the Buffaloes, They, by the conduct of this new *Indian* Pilot, came, Dec. 5, into the desired Haven.

This Harbour is called by the *Spaniards* *Valperizo*, and the Town adjoining is *St. James of Chiny*, in 32 degrees 40 minutes S. where tho' they heard nothing of Their Ships, yet were fully supplied with all Necessaries, especially since they saw the Natives going from one Island to another in their Canoes, Men, Women, and young Infants hanging at Their Mothers Backs, to get a livelihood by trading with Chains of certain shells and other Trifles. Having had a breathing Time here for 3 days, which they employed in providing what they wanted, tho' with much Trouble and danger from the Tempest not quite stilled, when behold it again recovered its former Rage with more Violence, driving them from their Anchors, and assaulting them in all quarters at once, and at length chasing them to the utmost Land toward the South-Pole, even to 56 degrees, beyond which no Continent or Island is to be seen, but the *Atlantic Ocean* and *South Sea* met freely and openly. Some have imagined these Islands were main Land, and called them *Terra Incognita*, or the unknown World; wherein were very strange Monsters, which they saw to be altogether false; as likewise the common opinion of the impossibility of returning out of the
South

South into the West Ocean, because of the strong Currents and Winds, since they met with neither, but were often in danger of being driven back, as well as in going forward, and many times forced to alter their course, losing more sometimes in one Afternoon, than they could recover again in a day with a reasonable gale; and since the narrowness of the passage is reckoned the cause of this swift current, they now observed the passages thro' were innumerable, and *Southward* there is a large and main sea,

Coming to the utmost part of the Island, *Oct. 28*, the storm ceased, and all their calamities, except the absence of their friends, were forgotten; as if God had secretly intended They should make this discovery, and did then stay his hand, and refresh his Servants. In these *Southerly parts*, the Night at the latter end of *October*, was but 2 hours long. There are few of these Islands but are inhabited, and live after the manner as those before named. The General gave a Name to them, calling them *Elizabethices*. After 2 days, *Oct. 30*, they sailed N. W. along the Coast of *Peru*, hastening to 30 Degrees high, being the place appointed for the fleet to re-assemble, and to seek for them in the mean Time. In this course next day they met 2 Islands stored with birds, of which they made good store, from whence, *Nov. 1*, They steered N. W. as formerly, but soon found the mistake of the Maps, in describing the latitude of those coasts. This part of *Peru* to *Lima*, 12 Degrees S. is mountainous and barren, without either Water or Wood, except in some few places inhabited by the *Spaniards*; and not hearing of their ships, They anchored, *Nov. 15*, at an Island, called, *Macho* by the *Spaniards* for its largeness, very fruitful of Sheep and other Cattle, stored with Maiz, Patatoes and other Roots, and thought

thought to be wonderful rich in Gold, wanting nothing fit for the use of man. The Inhabitants are whole *Indians*, who by the severities of the *Spaniards* have been driven from the Continent to secure themselves here. With this people *General Drake* thought to Traffick for fresh Victuals and Water, and therefore that very night some of the company going ashore, they very courteously came and brought the best Victuals and Provisions they had, presenting the General with 2 very fat Sheep, who, returning them many necessary Things, assured them that they came to exchange such goods with them as he wanted, and they could well spare, and chiefly such as they had already brought them, except fresh water which they desired them to bring whereat they seemed very well pleased, & extreme joyful at their coming, promising to direct them where to have fresh water next morning, and that they would bring any thing else they wanted.

Next morning early the General having prepared, the storm rather increasing, caused the sorrowful separation of *Capt. John Thomas*, in the *Marygold* from the Fleet. *Sept. 30*, at night, whom they never met again, tho' they still hoped to have found them on the Coast of *Peru*, towards the Equinoctial the Rendezvous appointed by the General, she being well provided with necessaries, and an able Captain with skilful and sufficient *Mariners*. From *Sept. 7*, when the storm began, to *Oct. 7*, they could not possibly recover land, being driven to 37 deg. S. Lat. when entering with a sorry sail into a harbour, somewhat northward of the *Cape of America* afore-named, in hope to enjoy some quiet 'till the storm was ended, they were again assaulted with so cruel a flaw, that the Admiral with the fury thereot left her Anchor behind, and in departing lost sight

sight of the *Elizabeth* their Vice-Admiral, either thro' negligence, or the earnestness of some within her, to be eased of their troubles & at home again, as they after understood. For the very next day, *Oct. 8*, recovering the mouth of the streights again, They returned the same way, and coasting *Brasil*, arrived in *England*, *June 2*, the year following: So that now the Admiral's ship might well have retained her former name, being like a *Pelican* alone in the wilderness of waters; and tho' the General diligently sought the rest of his Fleet, yet he could not gain the least intelligence of them.

From this Bay of parting friends, they were forcibly driven back to 55 degrees, and run in among the Islands aforementioned on the *South of America* where the Passage was very large, and continued here quietly 2 days, finding divers wholesome herbs and fresh Water, whereby the Men weak and impaired, began to recover, especially by drinking of an Herb like Penny-leaf, which gently purging, much refreshed their wearied sickly bodies. But the winds then again returned to their former fury, it seeming as if the bowels of the earth had been set at liberty, and all the clouds under Heaven summoned together into one place, the Seas by nature heavy, being now rowled up from the depths of the Rocks like a parchment, and carried aloft into the air like snow by the violence of the Winds to the Top of those lofty Mountains; their Anchors (like false friends) forsaking their holdfasts, and seeming to hide themselves, and shrink to the bottom, to avoid the horror of this woeful Tempest, leaving the distressed ship and men to the uncertain rolling Seas, which tossed them even like a Tennis-ball. In this extremity it signified nothing to let fall more Anchors, since the depth was so immeasurable that 300 Fathom

Fathom would reach no ground, so that the inveterate and continual rage of the sea, the impossibility of anchoring or of spreading a Sail, the dangerous rocks and shelyes, the difficulty of continuing there, the inevitable peril of getting out, in short, the woe-ful calamities wherewith they were encompassed on every side, afforded them very little hope of escaping utter destruction, had not divine Providence supported their sinking spirits and deliverèd them; so that except the fear & astonishment at their danger, they received no damage in any thing that belonged to them, in such a dreadful Tempest.

The storm being somewhat allayed, they ran in again among those Islands from whence they were lately driven, not far from their former anchoring place, hoping now at length for some peace and security there in abundance, and among others they found in the Town divers store-houses of *Chily* Wines, and a ship in the harbour, called the *grand Captain of the South, and Admiral to the Islands of Solomon*, loaded with the same Liquors, together with a quantity of fine Gold of *Baldavia*, and a great Crucifix of Gold beset with Emeralds: They spent some time in refreshing themselves, and easing this ship of so heavy a burthen, and being sufficiently stored with Wine, Bread, Bacon and the like, for a long season. Dec. 8, they sailed back again toward the Equinoctial Line, with their *Indian Pilot*, whom the General bountifully rewarded, & landed at the place he desired. Having thus supplied their wants, their next care was to regain, if possible, the company of their ship, so long separated from them, to which the General applied his utmost endeavour and since it was inconvenient to search every Creek and Harbour with their little boat, which might happen to fall into the *Spaniards* hands who would shew

shew them no mercy ; he therefore sought out some safe harbour to erect a Pinnacle, wherein, without endangering their ship, they might leave no place unsought to find out their Countrymen again.

Hereupon Dec. 19, they entered a bay south of the Town of *Cyppo*, inhabited by the *Spaniards*, in 29 degrees, where having landed 11 men to search for a conveniency, They were discovered by the town, who instantly set out 300 *Spaniards* on horseback against them, and about 200 *Indians* running all naked, and in miserable slavery, like Dogs at their heels, but the *English* perceiving their danger escaped first to a Rock in the sea, and from thence to their boat where they were received & conveyed out of reach of the *Spaniards* fury without hurt to any, but only one *John Minisuey*, who careless of his safety, would not be persuaded to save himself, but resolved singly to defy and terrify 300 men, or else die on the spot, which accordingly happened, for being quickly slain, his body was drawn by the *Indians* from the Rock to the shore, and there valiantly beheaded by the *Spaniards*, his right hand cut off, and his heart plucked out, which they carried away in our sight, causing the *Indians* to shoot his body full of arrows made the same day, of the green wood, and so left it to be devoured by beasts had not the *English* again gone ashore & buried it. This sufficiently discovers the barbarity of the *Spaniards*, and their continual dread of a foreign invasion, or to have their Throats cut by the wretched unfortunate Natives, whom They never suffer to keep any arms, but just for present service, as appears by their arrows made that very day, and the report of others who knew it to be True.

This not being the place they looked for, nor the entertainment they desired, Dec. 20, They fell into
a more

more convenient harbour, North of *Cyppo*, in 27 deg. 55 mi. S. lat. where they staid some Time to trim their ship and build their pinnace, yet still reflecting on the absence of Their Friends. General Drake having fitted all to his mind, leaving his ship at anchor in the bay, resolved to go in the Pinnace himself, with some choice men towards the south if possible to find them out, but after 1 day's sail, the wind forced him back again: Within this bay they had store of fish like Gurnet, and never met with the like except at *Cape Blank*, on the coast of *Barbary*, the Gentlemen, with 4 or 5 hooks and lines, taking in 2 or 3 hours 400 of them. Having dispatched their business here, Jan. 22, they came to an Island in the Province of *Marmarena*, where they found *Indians* in Canoes, who undertook to bring them to a watering place; upon which, the General, according to his use to strangers, treated them nobly, and came where They directed, and having Travelled a long way on the Land, They indeed found fresh water, but hardly so much as They had drank wine in their passage thither.

Sailing along continually in search of fresh water they came to a place called *Tarapaca*, and landing lighted on a soldier asleep, who had lying by him 13 bars of Silver, weighing about 4,000 *Spanish Ducats*; They would not willingly have disturbed him, but since they did him that injury they freed him of his charge which might otherwile have kept him waking, leaving him if he pleased to take another nap more securely. Continuing still their search for fresh water, they again landed not far from that and met with a *Spaniard*, and an *Indian* boy driving 8 lambs, or *Peruvian* sheep, each carrying 2 leather bags, with 50lb. weight of refined silver, & not enduring to see a *Spanish* Gentleman turn Carrier, they,

they, without asking, offered him their service, and became his drivers, only they missed his way, for almost as soon as he parted, They came into their boats. Beyond this lie certain *Indian Towns*, from whence many people came in boats made of Seal skins, and blown full of wind, which rows swiftly, and carries great burthens; these seeing their ship, brought store of divers sorts of fish, to Traffic with them for knives, stones, glasses, and the like, men, of 60 or 70 years old, being as fond of them, as if they had purchased jewels of great value. They appeared a plain innocent People, and resorted to Them in great numbers in that short Time.

Near this, in 22 deg. 30 min. lay *Mammorena*, and another great *Indian Town*, goveraed by 2 *Spaniards*, whom desiring to deal with, Jan. 22, They anchored there & found them inclined to exchange some Goods They wanted, more out of fear than love; & among others, some such sheep as carried the bags of silver aforementioned; They were as large as an ordinary Cow, 3 men and a boy sat on one of their backs at once, their Feet not touching the ground by a foot, nor the beast complaining of its burthen; their necks are like Camels, but their heads as other Sheep, and are of great use to the *Spaniards*; Their wool is very fine, and their flesh good meat; They supply the want of horses, and carry heavy Burthens over The Mountains 300 leagues at once, where no other beast can travel so well: In this place and so up thro' the Province of *Cusco*, the common Earth being any where taken up, every 100 weight thereof, when refined yields 25s. of pure Silver of 5s an Ounce. The next place likely to hear News of their Ships, was the Port of *Arica*, in 20 degrees, there being no Harbour in a long way before, where they arrived Feb.

7. The Town stands in the most fruitful soil on those coasts in the mouth of a pleasant valley, abounding with all Things, having a constant trade for shipping, both from *Lima* and other places in *Peru*, and inhabited by the *Spaniards*. In 2 Barks Here, they found 40 bars of silver as large as a Brick bat each, weighing 20lb⁺ which burthen having taken upon themselves, they sailed to *Cooley*, Feb. 9. And in their way to *Lima* met with another Bark of *Arguipa*, who had begun to load some gold and silver : But upon notice of their coming, sent it for *Arica* by land, it was again unlading ; yet they took a bark full of Linen, which they judged useful for them. Feb. 15. they came to *Lima*, and found 30 ships in the harbour, 17 of them being in the South sea, all ready provided, yet they had the courage to sail into the midst of them, where they anchored all night, and, had they been revengeful, could have done the *Spaniards* ore mischief in a few hours, than they could have again recovered in many years : their chief care was to find out their company, rather than to recompence their cruelty ; and tho' they had no news of them here, yet they had notice of what much elevated them, and seemed to recompence all their labour, namely, that here was a ship of one *Michael Angelo's* wherein were 1500 bars of silver, with Silk and Linen, and a chestful of Ryals of Plate, which they quickly took possession of.

Here they had intelligence of a rich Ship gone out of the Haven, Feb. 2, laden with gold & silver from *Panama* : Therefore next morning, Feb. 16, they sailed when the wind served, and then rowed their ship towards *Panama*, hastening, if possible, to get a sight of this gallant ship the *Cacasago*, the glory of the South Sea, gone from *Lima* 14 Days before.

They

They fell in with *Cape Francisco March*, 1 passing the Line the day before, and about noon discovered a sail abroad of them, and having once spoke with her, they lay still in the same place 6 days to recover Breath, being almost spent with their hasty pursuit, and to recal what advantage they had made since their coming from *Lima*. They had notice of this great prize several times, once by a ship taken between *Lima* and *Paita*; again by another ship laden with wines taken in the port of *Paita*; by a third laden with Tackle and implements for ships, with 80lb. weight of Gold from *Guiaquil*; and lastly by *Gabriel Alvarez*, whom they met with near the Line, by all whose relations, they found this ship to be really the rich *Cacafogo*, tho' before they left her a Boy of their own named her the *Cacaplaza*: They found in her some fruit, Sugar, Meal, and other provisions; but especially that which was the cause of her slow sailing, namely, a certain quantity of Jewels and precious Stones, 13 chests of Ryals of Plate, 80lb. weight of Gold, 26 Tons of unrefined Silver, 2 very large Silver gilt drinking Bowls, & other like trifles, valued at about 360,000 Pezoes: They gave the masters a little Linen, and some other things, in exchange for these goods, and after 6 Days bid them farewell; he hastening somewhat lighter to *Panama*, and they going off to sea, to consider whither to steer next.

Here they received news of somethings that had lately happened in or near *Europe* since their departure thence. In particular of the death of some great Personages, as the King of *Portugal*, and both the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fesse*, all three slain in one Day, in one Battle in *Africa*. Also the death of *Henry III. King of France*, who was murdered by one *Jagues Clement* a Monk.

General

General *Drake* now considering that they were come 1 degree North of the Equinoctial Line, to the entrance of the Bay of *Panama*; and that there was little hopes their lost ships should be before 'em since they could get no Notice of them in so long a Course, with the strictest search and enquiry, and that the Time of the Year drew on wherein their General, if ever, must prosecute his design of discovering a passage about the North parts of *America*, from the South sea into our own Ocean, which would be serviceable to his country for the future, and themselves might have a much nearer passage home. They therefore concluded to find out a convenient place for Trimming their Ship, and getting Wood, Water and other provisions aboard, and then to hasten for discovering this Passage, thro' which they might return with Joy to their much desired Homes: Sailing, *March* 7, towards the Isle of *Cairos*, they arrived there the 16th settling themselves in fresh River between that & the Continent, for finishing their affairs, where there happened a terrible Earthquake, which was so violent, that the ship & pinnace tho' near an *English* mile from the shore, trembled and shook as on dry Land. They found here fish, wood and fresh water, beside Alligators and Monkeys, with many other necessities that they wanted in their passage thither, they took one ship more, which was the last they met with on all these Coasts, laden with Linen, China, Silk and China dishes, and a Faulcon curiously wrought in Gold, with a great Emerald in the Breast thereof.

From hence *March* 25, 1579, they resolved to sail the nearest course the Wind would permit, without touching any where in a long way, passing by Port *Papagaita*, the Port of the Vale of the most rich and excellent Balms, *Jericho Quantapin*, and
divers

divers others ; as also certain Gulphs hereabout, continually sending forth such violent Winds as much endanger the *Spanish* ships if they go too near. But having Notice that they should often have Calms & contrary Winds near the coast, and that if they run off to sea to avoid them, they would not meet with Land again when they would, the General thought fit to encrease their Provisions, and therefore at the next Harbour, called *Guatulco*, inhabited by the *Spaniards*, they, by Trading supplied themselves with bread and other necessaries, and then departed from the Coast of *America* ; but yet not forgetting to take with them a Pot of about a Bushel full of Ryals of plate that they found in the Town, with a chain of Gold and other Jewels which they entreated a *Spaniard*, who was flying away with them, to leave behind ; next day *April* 16, they went directly to sea, sailing 500 Leagues in Longitude to get a Wind, and by *June* 3, got 1400 Leagues, coming in 42 deg. N. Lat. where they felt an extreme alteration from Heat to Cold, which much impaired their healths, made the ropes of their ships stiff, & the Rain was turned to Hail, so that they seemed rather in the frozen Zone than so near the *Sun*, and sailing 2 degrees further, the cold increased so severely, that their Hands were benumbed, and durst hardly bring them from under their Garments to feed themselves. Neither could they impute this to the tenderness of their Bodies, coming out of very hot Countries, since their Meat, almost as soon as from the Fire, was frozen ; and their Tackle so stiff, that 6 Men were hardly able to perform what was usually done by 3, which very much discouraged them ; but General *Drake* comforting and persuading them to trust in God's Providence, who never fails his Children, & they should

ould now acquit themselves like men, and endure his short trouble and extremity with patience, since they were sure thereby to obtain speedy comfort & Glory. By such motives as these he put life into them so that every Man was armed with Resolution to see the utmost Discovery that could be made that way. The Land in that Part of *America* bearing farther West than they imagined, they were nearer it than they were aware, and yet the cold still encreased. *June 5*, they were driven by the Winds towards the shore, which they then first descried, and anchored in a Bay much exposed to winds and flaws, and when they ceased, there instantly followed thick stinking Fogs, which nothing but the wind could remove, and that was always violent. So that not able to stay here, nor go farther *Northward* for the cold and wind, which was full against them, getting to sea, they were forcibly carried *Southward* from 48 to 38 degrees where they found the Land low and plain, with some Hills covered with snow. *June 17*, they came to a convenient Harbour, and continued there 'till *July 23*, during which, tho' in the height of Summer, they had constant nipping cold (neither for 14 days could they see the sun for the fogginess of the Air) which had such influence not only upon their Bodies, who came out of the Heat, but on the Inhabitants themselves, tho' accustomed thereto, who yet came shivering to them in their warm Furs, crowding close together to receive Heat of each other, the Trees being without Leaves, & the Ground without Grass even in *June* and *July*; the poor Birds & Fowls not daring to stir from their Nests, (as they often found) after they had laid their first Egg, 'till they were hatched, and had got some strength, but had this Advantage, that their Bodies being exceeding hot, perfect

perfect their Young sooner than in other Places. Tho' the real Cause of this Extremity is uncertain, yet is judged to proceed from the large Continents of *America* and *Asia*, near together. Northward of this Place, from whose high Mountains, covered with Snow, the North West Winds, which usually blow on those Coasts, bring this almost unsufferable sharpness, which the Sun in its greatest heat is not able to Dissolve, from whence the Earth is so Barren, and the Snow lies at their Doors almost in the midst of Summer, but is never off their Hills, from whence proceeded those stinking Fogs thro' which the Sun cannot pierce, nor draw the Vapors higher into the Air, except the fierce Winds scatter them; and when gone, the Fogs return as before. Some Seamen aboard, who had been in *Greenland*, affirmed, they never felt such Cold in the end of Summer, as now in these 2 hot Months, from whence it may be supposed, there is no Passage thro' these Northern Seas; or if there be, it is unavoidable, for the Ice and Cold met therein. Neither in all their sailing on these Coasts, to 48 deg, could they find the Land bend in the least to the East, but ran always to the North west-west, as if it directly met with *Asia*; and even then when they had a Wind to carry them thro', if any such Passage had been, yet they had a smooth Sea and ordinary Tides, which could not have happened, had there been a Streight; as they concluded there was one.

CHAP. VI. General Drake having gained immense Treasure, lands at a Place named by him *Novæ Albion*, where the Indians crown him King. From hence he sails homeward, and having thus surrounded the World, returns joyfully to England, about 2 Years and 10 Months from their first setting forth. Queen Elizabeth come aboard his Ship at Deptford, and Knights him.

NEXT Day after their coming to Anchor in the Harbour afore-mentioned; the Natives sent a Man to them in a Canoe with all expedition, who began to speak to them at a great distance, but approaching nearer, made a solemn Oration. with many Signs and Gestures, moving his Hands, and turning his Head, & after he had ended, with great shew of Respect and Submission, returned again to Shore. He repeated the ceremony a 2d. and third time bringing with him a bunch of Feathers, like those of a black Crow, neatly placed on a String, and gathered into a round bundle, exactly cut, and equal in length, which (as they understood afterwards) was a special Badge worn upon the head of the guard of the King's Person: He brought also a little Basket made of Rushes, full of an herb called *Tabah*, which tied to a short Rod; he cast into their Boat. The General intended instantly to have recompenced him, but could not persuade him to receive any Thing, except a Hat thrown out of the Ship into the Water, refusing any Thing else, tho' it were upon a board thrust off to him; and so presently return'd. After this, their Boat could row no way but they would follow it, seeming to adore them as Gods. June 28, their Ship being leaky, came nearer the Shore to land their goods; but to prevent any Surprise, the General sent his Men

F

ashore

ashore first with all necessaries for making Tents & a Fort for securing their Purchase, which the Natives observing, came down hastily in great Numbers, with such weapons as they had, as if angry, but without the least thought of Hostility; for approaching them, they stood as Men ravished with Admiration, at the sight of such things as they had never before heard or seen, seeming rather to reverence them as Deities, than to design War against them as mortal Men, which they discovered every day more clearly, during the whole time of staying among them. Being directed by signs to lay down their Bows and Arrows, they immediately obeyed, as well as all the rest who came continually to them so that in a little while, there was a great Company of Men and Women. To confirm this peace, which they seemed so willing to agree to, the General and his men treated them very courteously, bestowed on them freely, what might cover their Nakedness, making them sensible they were not Gods but men, and had themselves need of Garments to cover their shame, & persuaded them to put on Cloaths, eating & drinking in their presence, to satisfy them that, being Men, they could not live without it; yet all would not prevail to persuade them that they were not Gods: In recompence of shirts, Linen Cloth, and the like bestowed on them, they gave the General and his company, Feathers, Cawls of Net-work, Quivers for Arrows made of Fawns Skins and the Skins of those Beasts the Women wore on their Bodies.

Being at length fully contented with viewing them, they returned with Joy to their Houses, which are dug round within the Earth, and having from the surface of the ground Poles of Wood set up and joined together at the Top like a spired Steeple, which

which being covered with Earth, no Water can enter, and are very warm, the door being also the Chimney to let out the Smoke, which are made hopping, like the Scuttle of a Ship : Their Beds are on the Ground strewed with Rushes, with a Fire in the midst, round which they lye, and the Roof being low, round and close, gives a very great Reflection of heat to their Bodies : The Men generally go Naked, but the Women combing out Bulrushes, make therewith a loose garment, which tied round their middle, hangs down about their Hips, and hides what Nature would have concealed, they wear likewise about their shoulders a Deer-skin, with the hair thereon : They are very obedient and serviceable to their Husbands, doing nothing without their Command or Consent : Returning to their Houses they made a lamentable howling & crying which the *English*, tho' 3 Quarters of a Mile distant, heard with Wonder, the Women especially extending their Voices with doleful Shrieks.

Notwithstanding this seeming Submission & Respect, the General having experienced the Treachery of other *Infidels*, provided against any Alteration of their Mind, setting up tents, & Entrenching themselves with stone walls ; which done, they grew more secure. Two Days after the first company were gone, a great Multitude of others, invited by their Report, came to visit them, who, as the others, brought Feathers, and Bags of *Tabah* as Presents, or rather for Sacrifices, believing they were Gods ; coming to the Top of the Hill, at the Bottom whereof they had built their Fort, they made a stand, where their chief Speaker wearied himself, and then with a long Oration using such violent Gestures, and so strong a Voice, and speaking so fast, that he was quite out of Breath. Having

ing done, all the rest bowed their bodies very slowly and reverently to the ground, crying, *Oh*, as consenting to all had been said; then leaving their bows with their Women and Children behind, they came down with their Presents in such an awful Posture, as if they had indeed appeared before a Deity, thinking themselves happy to be near general *Drake* and especially when he accepted what they so willingly offered, getting as nigh him as possible, imagining they approached a God. Mean Time, the Women, as if frantick, used unnatural Violence to themselves, shrieking dreadfully, and tearing their Cheeks with their Nails 'till the Blood streamed down their Breasts rending their garments from the upper parts of their Bodies and holding their Hands above their Heads, thereby to expose their Breasts to Danger; they furiously threw themselves on the ground, not regarding whether it were wet or dry, but dash'd their naked bodies against stones, Hills, Woods, Bushes, Briers, or whatever lay in the way, which cruelly they repeated (yea some Women with child) 15 or 16 Times together, 'till their strength failed them thereby, which was more grievous to the *English* to see than to themselves to suffer. This bloody Sacrifice ended, the General and his Company fell to Prayers, and by lifting up their Hands & Eyes to Heaven, signified *That their GOD whom they ought to Worship, was above in the Heavens, whom they humbly beought, if it were his Pleasure to open their blind eyes, that they might come to the knowledge of JESUS CHRIST*: while the *English* were at prayers singing of Psalms and reading some Chapters in the Bible, they sat very attentive, and at the end of every pause, cryed out with one voice, *Oh!* seeming to rejoice therein; yea, delighted so much in their Singing of Psalms,

Psalms, that after when they resorted to them, they ardently desired that they should sing. At their departure they returned all that the General had given them, thinking themselves sufficiently happy in having free access to them. Three Days after, June 26, the News having spread itself further into the Country, another great number of People were assembled, and among them their King himself, a man of a comely Presence and Stature, attended with a guard of about 100 tall stout Men, having sent 2 Ambassadors before, to tell the General, their *High* or King was coming; one of them in delivering his Message spoke low, which the other repeated *verbatim* with a loud Voice; wherein they continued about half an Hour: which ended, they, by their Signs, desired some Present to their King, to assure him of coming in Peace, which the General willingly granted, and they joyfully went back to their *High*: A while after, their King with all his train appeared in as much Pomp as he could, some loudly crying & singing before him; as they came nearer they seemed graver in their Actions; in the Front before him, marched a tall Man of a good Countenance, carrying the Sceptre or Mace royal of black Wood, about a Yard and a half long, upon which hung 2 Crowns, one less than the other, with 3 very long chains doubled, and a bag of the herb of *Tahab*; the Crowns were of Knit-work, wrought curiously with Feathers of divers Colours, and of a good Fashion, the Chains seemed of Bone, the Links being small, thin, and finely burnished the Number of Links in one Chain was almost innumerable, and worn by very few, who are stinted to the Number, some of 10, 12, or 20, and as they exceed in Chains are thereby accounted more honourable. Next the Sceptre bearer, came the King himself with his

F 3

guard

guard about him, having on his Head a *knit* work cawl wrought somewhat like a crown, and on his shoulders a *Coat of Rabbit-skins* reaching to his waist; *The Coats* of his Guards were of the same shape, but other skins, having cawls with *feathers* covered with a down growing on an herb, exceeding any other down for fineness, and *not to be* used by any but Those about The King's Person, who are also *permitted to wear* a Plume of *feathers* on their Heads in sign of Honour, and the *Seed of his Herb* is used only in Sacrifice to their Gods. After Them followed The common people almost naked, whose long hair tied up in a bunch behind was stuck with plumes of *Feathers*, but in the fore-part only one *Feather* like an Horn, according to *Their own Fancy*: Their Faces were all Painted, some *White*, others *Black*, or other Colours, every man bringing something in his hand for a *Present*; the *Rear of their Company* consisted in Women and Children, each woman carrying a basket or 2, with bags of *Tabah*, a Root called *Ratha* (whereof they make Bread and eat it either raw or baked) broiled Fishes like *Plichards*, the Seeds and Down aforementioned, and such other Things: Their Baskets are made of rushes like a deep boat, and so well wrought as to hold water. They hang pieces of pearl shells and sometimes links of these Chains on the brims, to signify they were only used in the worship of their Gods, they are wrought with matted down of red *Feathers* into various forms.

General Drake caused his men to be on the guard whatever might happen, and going into his Fort, made the greatest show possible of warlike preparations (as he usually did) so that had they been real enemies, they might be thereby discouraged from attempting any Thing against them. Approaching

nearest

nearer and joining closer together, they gave them a general Salutation, and after silence, he who carried the scepter, prompted by another assigned by the king, repeated loudly what the other spoke low, their Oration lasting half an hour, at the close whereof they uttered a common *Amen*, in Approbation Thereof: Then the King with The whole number of Men & Women (the little Children remaining only behind) came further in the same order down to the Foot of the Hill near the Fort: When the scepter-bearer, with a composed countenance began a song, and as it were a dance, and was followed by the king and all the rest, but the women, who were silent: They came near in their Dance, and the General perceiving Their honest simplicity, let them enter freely within the bulwark where continuing a while singing and dancing, the women followed with their Bowls in their Hands, their bodies bruised, and their faces, breasts, and other parts Torn and Spotted with blood: Being Tired with this exercise, They by signs desired the General to sit down to whom their king and others seemed to make supplications, that he would be the King and Governor of Their Country, to whom they were most willing to resign the government of themselves and their Posterity: and more fully to declare their meaning, the King with all the rest unanimously singing a song, joyfully set the Crown on his head, enriching his neck with chains, offering him many other Things, and honouring him with the Title of *High*, concluding with a song and dance of Triumph, for that they were not only visited by Gods (which they still judged Them) but that their God was become their king and patron, and They now The happiest People in the whole World.

The General observing them so freely to offer all this to him, was unwilling to disoblige them, since he was necessitated to continue there some time & to require relief in many Things from Them, not knowing what advantage it might bring in time to his own country; therefore in the name and for the use of *Queen Elizabeth* he took the Scepter, Crown, and Dignity of that Island upon him, wishing that the Riches and Treasures thereof, wherein the upper Parts abound might be as easily transported thither, as he obtained the Sovereignty thereof, from a people who have plenty, and are of a very loving and tractable Nature, seeming ready to embrace Christianity, if it could be preached and made known to them: These Ceremonies being over, the common people leaving the king and his guard, mingled themselves among them, strictly surveying every man, and enclosing the youngest offering sacrifices to them with lamentable shrieks and weeping, tearing the flesh from off Their Faces with their nails, and not the women only, but old men likewise were even as violent in their roaring and crying as they. The *English*, much grieved at the Power of Satan over them, shewed all kind of dislike hereat by lifting their eyes & hands towards Heaven but they were so mad on their Idolatry, that tho' held from renting themselves, yet when at liberty, were as violent as before 'till those they adored were conveyed into their Tents, whom yet as men distracted they raged for again: Their madness a little qualified, They complained to Them of Their griefs and diseases, as old Aches, shrink Sinews, cankered Sores, Ulcers, and wounds lately received, wherewith divers were afflicted, and Mournfully desired Cure for Them, making Signs, that if they did blow upon them, or touch their Maladies they should be healed. In pity

to them, and to shew they were but Men, they used common Ointment and Plaisters for their relief, beseeching GOD to enlighten their Minds.

During there stay here, they usually brought sacrifices every 3d Day, 'till they clearly understood the *English* were displeased, whereupon their Zeal abated; yet they continually resorted to them with such Eagernels, that they often forget to provide sustenance for themselves, so that the general, whom they counted their Father, was forced to give their Victuals, and Mussels, Seals, and the like, where-with they were extremely pleased, and since them would not accept of Sacrifices, bating Ingratitude, forced what they had upon them in recompence tho never so useful to themselves: They are very Ingenious, and free from Guile or Treachery; their Bows and Arrows (which are their only Weapons, and almost all their Wealth) they use very skilfully yet without much Execution, they being fitter for Children than Men, tho' they are usually so strong that one of them could carry that a Mile without Pain, which 2 or 3 *Englishmen* could hardly bear; They run very swift and long and seldom go any other pace if they saw a fish so near the shore as to reach the place without swimming, they seldom missed it. Having finished their Affairs the General and some of his Company made a journey up into the Country, to observe their manner of living, with Nature and Commodities of the Country: They found their Houses such as you have heard, many being fixed in one Place, made divers Villages: The Inland was far different from the Seashore, it being a very fruitful Soil, furnished with all Necessaries, and stored with large Deer, whereof they saw thousands in an Herd, with Rabbits of a strange Kind, having Tails like Rats, and feet like a Mole,

a Mole, with a natural Bag under their chin, wherein, after they have filled their Bellies abroad, they put the rest for their Young, or themselves when they stay at home: They eat their Bodies, but preserve their Skins, of which the royal Garments of their King are made. *This Country General Drake called Nova Albion, both because it had white Cliffs towards the Sea, and that its Name might have some likeness to England, which was formerly so called.* Before they went hence, the general caused a Monument to be erected, signifying, *The English had been there, and asserted the Right of Queen Elizabeth, and her Successors to that Kingdom all engraven in a Plate of Brass, and nailed to a great firm Post, and the time of their arrival the Queen's Name and the free Resignation of the Country by the King and People; likewise her Picture and Arms, and underneath the General's Arms.*

The Spaniards had never any commerce, nor ever set foot into this country; and now the time of their departure being at hand, the joy of the Natives was drowned in extreme sorrow, pouring out woful Complaints, and grievous Sighs and Tears for their leaving them; yet since they could not have their Presence, (supposing them to be Gods) thought it their Duty to intreat them to be mindful of them in their Absence, declaring by Signs, that they hoped hereafter to see them again, and before the English were away, set fire to a Sacrifice, which they offered to them, burning therein a Chain of a bunch of Feathers. The general endeavoured by all means to hinder their proceedings, but could not prevail, till the fell to Prayers and singing of Psalms, when allured thereby, forgetting their Folly, and leaving their Sacrifices unconsumed, and the Fire to go out, imitating the English in all their Actions, they list

up their Heads and Eyes to Heaven as they did. July 23. they took Leave of them, but loath to part with them they went to the top of the hills to keep Sight of them as long as possible, making Fires at each side of them, wherein the supposed Sacrifices were offered to their happy Voyage, Little without their Harbour lie certain Isles and by them the Island of St. James, wherein are plenty of Seals and Fowls, and landing on one of them next day, they supplied themselves with Provisions for some Time.

The General finding the Extremity of Cold increase, the Sun being gone further, and the Winds constantly N. giving no Hope of finding a Passage thro' those Northern Seas, he resolved with the general Approbation of all to lose no more time, but sail directly to the Molucco Islands, and having a sight of nothing but Sea and Sky for 68 days together, they continued the Course till Sept. 30, when they espied certain Islands about 8 deg. N. of the Line, from whence there came instantly a Number of Canoes, having in some 4, in others 6, 14 or 15 Men bringing Cocoas, Potatoes, Fish and Fruits to sell: Their Canoes are made of one tree, hollowed within artificially, and as smooth as glass all over, with a curious Prow and Stern, hung full of white glittern shells; on each side were 2 pieces Timber, a Yard and half long, at the End of which a Cane was fastened to prevent them from overturning. The People had the lower Part of their Ears cut round, and hanging low on their Cheeks, wherein they put Things of a Reasonable Weight. The Nails of some of their Fingers were an Inch long, and their Teeth as black as Ink, occasioned by eating an herb, with a Powder they always carried with them. the first company of Canoes coming up to their ship,

ship, which sailed slow for want of Wind, seemed fair dealers, and exchanged Goods very orderly, making signs for them to come nearer the shore, but designed treacherously to seize Men and Ship. These gone, others presently come, who, if they got any thing into their Hands, would neither return it, nor give any thing for it, counting it their own which they once handled, impudently expecting more; upon which the *English* refusing to trade with them as Cheats, they were so enraged, that having Stones in their Canoe, they let fly a great many at them. The General scorning to revenge this Injury, yet to show them he was able, cauted a Cannon to be discharged which had the desired Effect, for they instantly leaped out of their Canoes into the Water, and diving under the Keels of their Boats, staid there 'till the ship was gone a good Distance from them, & then nimbly recovering their Canoes, hasted to the shore.

However new Company's of them still resorted to the ship, and since Violence would not prevail, intended to Traffick honestly, yet stole what they could meet with; one plucked a dagger and knives from their Men's Girdle, which being demanded again, he endeavoured to snatch at more, and they could not get rid of this ungracious Company 'till they made some feel the smart of it, and so they left this Place, which they then named; *The Island of Thieves*. *Oct. 3*, they got clear of those Rocks, and sailed without sight of Land 'till the 17th, sailing in then with 4 Islands in 7 deg. 5 min. N. Lat. *Oct. 20*, they anchored and water'd at the largest, called *Mindano*, where they met 2 Canoes. *Oct. 25*, they passed by the Isles *Telao*, *Teda*, *Ceylon*, *Salon* and *Suaro*, so named to them by an *Indian*, and *Nov. 3*, arrived at the *Moluccas*, as they desired: They are

our high spired Islands, called *Terenate*, *Tydore*, *Matchan* and *Batchan*, all very fruitful especially of Cloves, wherein they are very cheaply furnished. Easterly lies a great Island called *Gilloay*. They designed for *Tydore* but coming Nov. 4, near an island belonging to the K. of *Terenate*, his Viceroy came off to their ship in a canoe and without fear went boldly aboard, who, saluting their General, earnestly desired him to go to *Terenate*, assuring him his king would be joyful to see & accomodate him, to whom that night he would give notice of them, with whom if he once dealt, he'd find him a king of his word, whereas the *Portuguese* of *Tydore* were treacherous, whom if they first visited, their King would not treat with them, accounting the *Portuguese* their Enemies.

With these perswasions the General was induced to go to *Terenate*, & anchored there next Morning. and presently sent a Messenger to the King, with a Velvet Cloak as a present, to assure him they came in Peace, desiring nothing but Vituals, which he was destitute of by a long voyage and to exchange Merchandize with him, which he required with the more assurance being invited to come hither by the Viceroy of *Mutiar*, who promised them all necessary Provisions: They found the Viceroy had been with the King, and represented to him, to what a great Prince they belonged, from whom, by way of Traffick, they might for the future, obtain great advantages, and whereby the *Porteguese* their enemies would be much discouraged; whereat the King was so much moved, that before the Messenger got half way, he had sent the Viceroy, with divers of half nobility and Councillors to the General, offering them a supply of all they wanted, and declaring the willingness of their king to enter into friendship

ship and amity with so renowned a Prince as theirs, and if she pleased to accept of it, he would prohibit all other Nations from Trading on his Island, (especially the *Portuguese* : from whom he got nothing but by the Sword) and reserve it for Traffick with the *English* ; in token whereof, he had now sent his Signet to the General, and would come himself with his Brethren, in his Boats and Canoes, to make him a visit, and to bring his Ship into safe Harbour.

While they were delivering this message to them their own Messenger arrived at Court, and was, with much Solemnity brought to the King's presence, by whom he was very graciously received ; having delivered his Errand and present to him, he seemed to blame himself that he had not already attended their General, who come so far, and from so mighty a Monarch, instantly made ready to come with his Councillors : His appearance was very great and strange, as if he designed extraordinary Honour to their Prince ; before him went 3 large Canoes filled with Nobility, all in white Lawn, or Cloath of Calicut, with a Canopy over their heads, of fine thin Mats supported with a Frame of Reed, every one sat according to his Dignity, and the grey Heads of many discovered that the King used the Advice of grave Counsellors in managing his Affairs : There were also divers comely young Men under the same Canopy, but of inferior Rank, the rest were soldiers standing in exact order round about, on the outside of whom sat 3 Rowers in Galleries on each side along the Canoe, 3 or 4 yards from it, one being orderly built lower than the other ; in every Gallery was an equal Number of Banks, whereon sat Rowers, there being about 80 in one Canoe : In the forepart of each Canoe, were

men one holding a Tabret, and the other a piece of brass, wherein they both struck at once, with the distance between each stroke, by the sound whereof they directed the Rowers to keep time with their Oars, and the Rowers ending their stroke with a Song, warned the others to strike again, and went very swiftly. Every Canoe had a small gun about a Yard long, mounted on a Stock set bright, and every man, except the Rowers, was furnished with a Sword, Dagger and Target, and some had Lances, Muskets, Bows, Arrows and many Darts.

These Canoes coming orderly near the ship, rowed round about them, one after another, bowing their Bodies with much Reverence, as they passed by, even to the very ground, and putting their own Messenger again aboard, signifying that their King was at hand, having sent them before to conduct their Ship to a better Road, desiring them to throw out a Cable, whereby they might row the Ship to the place assigned by the King, who soon approached with 6 grave antient Men in his Canoe, who, all at once rendered them such respect as was unexpected from them. He was tall, very Corpulent, and of a princely Presence: The General extremely pleased with his royal Visit, received them in the best manner he could, expressing his Joy by the thundering his great Guns, mixt with small shot, sounding of Trumpets and other Musick, where-with the king was so delighted, that requesting the Musick to come into the Boat, he joined the Canoe thereto, and was towed an Hour together, with a Boat at the Stern of the Ship, the General likewise sending him such further presents as might requite what Favours he had already received. The king seemed even ravished in this musical Paradise, his

Brother, named *More*, accompanied with many gallant Followers, gave the same respect to them as before, and then fell astern till they came to an anchor, the General presenting him with what exceedingly pleased him. Being at anchor the King asked pardon, that he must be gone, and taking leave, promised to come aboard them next day, and mean time would send them what Provisions they wanted ; and accordingly that Night & next Morning, they purchased what was to be had by way of Traffick, namely, a quantity of Rice, Hens, Sugar-cane, liquid Sugar, and a fruit called Figo, Coccoes, and a sort of Meal called Sago, made of the top of certain Trees, and tasted like four Cruds, but melts away like sugar, whereof they make a kind of Cake, which will hold good 10 Years, some few Cloves, lest their ship should be too much annoyed therewith.

At the time appointed, the General having prepared all things ready, expected the King, but he failed both of time and Promise, sending his Brother to excuse him, and to desire him to come ashore himself offering to stay there for securing his safe return. The General upon consideration of his breaking his Word, would by no means trust himself in his Power, especially hearing some suspicious Words from his Brother ; but keeping the Viceroy aboard, sent some of his Gentleman to Court with the King's brother, and a specious Message to the King himself ; coming near the Castle, they were received by another brother of the king's and other great Persons, by whom they were conducted to a large fair House, wherein were above a thousand people, the chief being placed round about the Room according to their quality, and the rest staying without ; the House was four-square,

covered

covered over with Clothe of divers Colours, upon
frames of reeds, open at the sides with seats round
about it, being the Council room; at the side next
the Castle was a Chair of State, with a very long
rich canopy over it, the floor being covered 10 or
12 Paces about with Cloath of Arras: There were
already placed 60 antient sober personages, all said
to be of his Privy Council, and at the further End
a great company of handsome young Men, well
Cloathed; without, on the right Hand, stood 4
old grey headed comely Men, cloathed in Red to
the ground, like *Turks*, called *Romans* and Stran-
gers, who were constantly residing there, to conti-
nue commerce with his people, there were also
2 *Turkish* and 1 *Italian* Resident, and likewise one
Spaniard, who having assisted the King in recover-
ing the Island from the *Portuguese*, forced him now
as a soldier. After half an hour waiting, the King
came from the Castle, attended with 8 or 10 grave
Senators, a rich Canopy (adorned in the midst with
embossings of gold) held over him, and guarded
with 12 Lances, the points turned downward; their
Men arose to meet him, who welcomed and enter-
tained them very graciously. His Voice was low,
and his speech sober, of a princely deportment, &
a *Moor* by Nation, his attire was after the fashion
of the Country, but much costlier; from the waist
to the ground, he had a garment of rich cloth of
gold, his Legs were bare, and his Shoes of red
Corevant, his Head had a Wreath about an Inch
and half broad of plated gold, somewhat like a
Crow. He had about his Neck a Chain of pure
gold double and wore on his left-hand a Diamond,
a Ruby, an Emerald, and a *Turkish* Stone, being
four perfect Jewels; on his right-hand he had one
Ring with a large *Turkish* stone, and another with

several Diamonds, of smaller size, very artificially composed. Sitting thus in his chair of State, with a page on his right-hand, refreshing him with a Fan richly embroidered and beset with Saphiers, the place being very Hot, both with the Sun, and the Multitude there present. The *English* having delivered their Message and received an Answer, they were by the King's special command conducted safe back again by one of his chief Councillors. The Castle did not appear very strong, there being only 2 great guns to defend it, and those at present very unserviceable, having got these and all other Furniture of War from the *Portuguese*, who formerly inhabited the Island and built this Castle, but tyrannizing over the People, and not content with what they enjoyed except they could have secured themselves by destroying all the Blood-Royal, they cruelly murdered the Father of this present King, intending to do the like by all his Sons. The present King with his brethern, pursued the *Portuguese* so close, that being quite driven thence, they were glad to keep footing in *Tydore*, and for four Years last past, had been so successful in his Military Affairs, that he was Lord of 100 Islands thereabout and resolved now to attempt the recovery of *Tydore*, itself from the *Portuguese*: The people are *Moors*, whose Religion chiefly consists in certain superstitious Observations of the new Moons, and fasting strictly at some seasons, of which they had experience in the Viceroy and his Attendants, who lay aboard almost all the time they were there, & would neither eat nor drink so much as a little water while the fast lasted, but would eat 3 times very largely in the night. The Isle of *Terenate* is in 27 deg N. Lat. While they staid in this harbour, (besides the Natives, there came aboard a very complete

plete gentleman, with an Interpreter, to view their ship, and discourse with their general, cloathed much after the *English* fashion, and in his carriage very well accomplished: He told them he was a Stranger in these Islands, being born in the Province of *Pagia* in *China*; that his Name was *Pau-saos*, of the Family of *Hombre*, out of which there had 11 emperors reigned successfully for 200 years past; and that King *Boxog*, who, by the death of his elder brother by falling from a horse, was right Heir to all *China*, is the 12th of his Race, being 22 Years of Age, and his Mother living, having a Wife and one Son by her, reigning in great Peace, and without apprehension of Invasion from his Neighbours. But it was not this Gentleman's fortune to partake of the Happiness of his King and Country as he desired: For being accused of a capital Crime, whereof tho' free, yet not able to make his Innocency evidently appear, and knowing the severe Justice of *China*, if he should be found guilty by his Judge, he humbly desired the King would please to remit his Trial to the Judgement and Providence of God, by permitting him to Travel, on condition, that if he did not return with such remarkable Intelligence as his Majesty had never heard, and was worth Observation, and for the advantage of *China*, he would for ever live in Banishment, or else suffer death for presuming to come into his own Country being assured that the God of Heaven would clear his Innocency. The King granted his Suit, and had been now 3 years abroad, and came from *Tydore*, to see the *English* General, of whom he heard very strange Things, and from whom he hoped for such Intelligence as might further his return into his own country, beseeching him to relate the occasion and manner of his coming

so far, and what Accidents happened to him by the way. The General fully satisfied his request and this Stranger having a retentive Memory, he so firmly imprinted these Relations in his Mind, that with great reverence he gave God thanks, who had brought him the Notice of such admirable Occurrences, and earnestly entreated the General to visit his Country before he went farther West, since it would be the most pleasant, honourable and profitable voyage he could make, whereby he might carry home an Account of one of the most ancient and richest Kingdoms in the whole World ; & hereupon he magnified the greatness and number of their provinces, the stateliness and riches of their cities, with the multitude of Men, and abundance of all manner of Provisions, and ammunition of War, especially the number of great Guns in *Quinzal*, their chief City, much easier managed than ours : with many other things which the General might better observe with his eyes than he could relate, and that the Wind would serve very shortly to carry them thither, and did not doubt but it would much advance his Honour with the King, to bring such a stranger with him. But all his arguments having no prevalence on the General, he with grief departed, tho' very glad of the Intelligence he had learned.

Provided with all Necessaries the place afforded, they sailed thence, *Nov.* 9, in search of a convenient harbour to trim and repair their ship, especially while the calms continued, in pursuance whereof, *Nov.* 14, they arrived at a small Island, in 1 deg. 40 min. S. of the *Celebes*, which they thought safest because uninhabited ; and found all Necessaries but fresh Water, which they fetched from another Island : Here they staid 26 Days, pitching their

their Tents, and Entrenching themselves the best they could, to prevent any disturbance from the Natives of a great Island, West of this; having secured themselves, they set up their forges to make Iron-work, and their Sea-coal being spent, were forced to use Charcoal: The whole Isle is overgrown with high trees and Woods, among which appeared in the Night a vast swarm of Flies like Glow-worms, which seemed as if a Candle had been lighted on every Twig, and the whole had been the starry Heavens: There was also an innumerable company of Bats or Bare-mice, as big as an Hen, who fly very swiftly but short, and hang on the Trees with their Heads downwards: likewise they met with a great Quantity of *Cray-fish*, so large that 1 would dine 4 hungry men, being very healthful and restorative, and a reasonable relief to them. They seem to live always on Land, breeding in the earth like Rabbits, and under the Roots of huge Trees in great companies together, and upon pursuit clime up the Trees to secure themselves, whither those that would catch them must climb after. They call this *Crab-Island*.

Having trim'd their Ship and recover'd their health and strength, by the excellent plenty of all kind of refreshment in this place, they only expected the breeze or Trade wind which blows only one way for some months together, and getting in fresh Water and Wood the Day before, Dec. 12, they set sail Westward, and in 2 Days had sight of the Islands of *Celebes*, but were in such danger from the shoals and sands, that they beat about till Jan. 9, when supposing they had attained a free passage, the Land turning visibly Westward, and the Wind reasonable fair, sailing with full gale without suspicion, in the first Watch of the Night, their Ship

suddenly fell upon a Shoal, and was in all probability on the point of perishing ; All Judging it more necessary to prepare for another world than employ their Thoughts about any thing in this ; yet after hearty Prayers to God for deliverance, the General earnestly exorting 'em to take serious care of their Souls, and to contemplate on the Joys of another Life ; he encouraged them by his own Example, to ply the Pump, and finding their Leaks did not encrease, it gave them some hope that the Hulk was sound, which they attributed alone to the mercy of GOD, since no strength of Iron or Wood could possibly have endured such a violent Shock, as their Ship suffered. Their hope was next to get good Ground, and Anchor-hold, the General himself undertook to Sound, but could find no Bottom, a Boat's length from the Ship ; tho' this Disappointment was concealed from the generality of the men in the Ship, the General still cheering them up with the best Encouragement he could think of.

The Ship being so fastened that she could not stir, it seemed very probable, that they must either remain on this Place, or else commit themselves to some miserable place of Refuge, which was a very hard Choice, and threatned them with a lingering Death : The Ship seemed to declare to them, that she expected every Minute to be destroyed by the Winds and Seas, and if the Ship should still continue undestroyed, her Provisions could not last many Days so that Famine might cause them to eat the very Flesh from their Arms, which was terrible to consider : The hope of escaping by leaving her, seemed yet more improbable, the Boat not being capable of carrying above 20 Persons at once, and they were in all 58 : The nearest Land was six leagues thence, and the wind directly against them, and

and the first who landed, (while they were fetching the rest) would certainly have fallen into the Hands of the Enemy and gradually all the rest; but if they should escape Death, yet the woeful Captivity into which they must fall, and be thereby deprived of the true worship of GOD, and continually grieved with the horrible Impieties and devilish Idolatries of the natives, would make Death more eligible than Life.

The Night being spent in these melancholy Thoughts, they rejoiced to see the morning, and it being then almost full Sea, after humble thanks to the Almighty for preserving them thus long, and hearty Prayers and Tears for a blessing on their endeavours, they again tried to find Anchor-hold, but finding this second attempt as fruitless as the former, so that it seemed impossible their Ship should be ever delivered by any policy or Power of man, unless GOD himself should miraculously appear for their Safety, to whose omnipotent Power and all Sufficiency they concluded to refer themselves, having a Sermon preached to them, and receiving the holy *Communion* together: After this blessed Repast, not to be wanting in any lawful means for preserving themselves, they concluded to unload their Ship which they had hitherto foreborn, wherein they were so willingly engaged that they seemed to despise what was necessary for their defence, yes, for sustaining their Lives, throwing not only their Ammunition but their meal for Bread into the Sea being assured that if it pleased the Lord of Heaven to save them, he would fight for them against their Enemies, and not suffer them to perish for want of Bread; and at length it was God alone that delivered them, for having continued in this miserable condition firmly fixed in the Clift of a Rock, they found

found that at low Water it was not above 6 Foot on the Starboard-side, tho' at a little Distance there was no Bottom to be found ; the Wind during the whole Time, blew somewhat stiff directly against the Broad-side, and thereby forcibly kept their Ship upright : In the Beginning of the Tide, while the Water was lowest, it pleas'd GOD to calm the wind whereby the Vessel which required 13 Foot of water to make her Swim, and had not then above 7 on one Side, and wanting the Wind, which had been her prop on the other, she fell a reeling towards the deep Water, and thereby freed her Keel.

This Shoal is 3 or 4 Leagues in length, or 2 deg. S. Lat. the Day of their Deliverance was Jan. 10 and was the greatest Danger they met with in their whole Voyage tho' not the last as by the Sequel appears ; for a month after they were in continual fear of those Shoals and Islands among which they were tost, and which lie in vast Numbers round the South of the *Celebes*. Jan. 12. not being able to bear their Sails for fear of Tempests and sands, they anchored on a Shoal, and 2 days after on an Island, where they staid a day Wooding and Watering ; after which they met with foul Weather, westerly Winds, and dangerous Shoals for many Days, Being weary of this Coast, they sail'd for *Timber*; but could not easily clear themselves of the *Celebes*, for Jan. 23, being forced towards a small Island not far from thence and sending their Boat a good Distance before to search out a place where to Anchor, there suddenly arose a violent Storm, driving them among the perrilous and hidden shoals so that they again counted themselves lost; but that God, who had hitherto preserved them, was pleas'd to deliver them unexpectedly stilling the tempest whereby both their Men and Boats were restor'd to

them

them; getting off hence as well as they could, they continued their Course till Jan. 26, when they were again assaulted with a very strong West-wind so that they could use no Sail till the end of the Month.

Feb. 1, They saw very high Land which seem'd well inhabited, and would fain have got to it to procure some Relief, but the weather being so bad could discover no Harbour, they were fearful of venturing too near the shore. Two days after they saw another little Island but could not reach it *Feb. 6,* they had sight of 6 Islands, 1 East and 5 West at the largest of which they anchored, watered, and wooded the next Day; going thence, *Feb. 8,* two canoes came up and talked with them, alluring and conducting them to the Town not far off, named *Baratiwi* in 7 deg. 13 min S. Lat. The people are, of *Heathens*, very comely of body, civil just and courteous to Strangers, seeming very glad of their coming and readily relieved their wants with what the Country afforded: The Men go naked except their Heads and Secrets. The Women are cloathed from the Waist to the Feet, they wearing abundance of bracelets (some nine or more) upon their naked Arms, made of Horn or Brass, the heaviest weighing 2 Ounces. They much value Linen Cloath, to make Rolls for their Heads, and Girdles about their Middles, and delight much in Stones, and the like Trifles. Their Island is rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin and Sulpher, which they work artificially into divers forms; they have plenty of Nutmeg, Ginger, Long Pepper, Lemons, Cucumbers, Cocoas, Figoes, Sago, and other fruits whereof they provide themselves with one like bay Berry, but pleasant in Taste, and being boiled, is a nourishing meat: They continued here 2 days, not having.

having found more comfort in all their Voyages (except at *Terenate*) than in this Place.

Feb. 12, coming to the Height of 8 deg. 4 min. they espied a green Island to the S. and soon after a more that way, with a large one towards the N. appearing well inhabited, but they had no occasion to visit them and passed them by together with several others. *Feb.* 18, they anchored under a little Island, but found nothing but Wood, and 2 Turtles after which they sailed W. without Stay or any thing observable 'till *March* the 9th, when they espied Land, and anchored there that Night. Next morning bore farther N. and came to an Anchor the second time near the Shore: *March* 11, they took in Water, and sending their Boat again ashore, they traded with the People, coming nearer the Town, the General sent his Men ashore next Day, to present the King with some Silks and cloth, Linen and Woollen, which he thankfully received returning Rice, Cocoas, Hens and other Provisions in Recompence. They found it to be *Java* Island, in 7 deg. 30 min. S. Lat. *March* 13, the General and many of his Gentlemen went ashore and presented the King with their musick, by whom they were generously entertained. They shewed him the *English* military discipline, exercising their Pikes and Muskets before him. They were treated according to their desire and dismissed with a promise to have more Victuals sent them. In this Island there is one Principal, but many Petty Kings, whom they call *Rajaes*, that lives in much Friendship with one another *March* 14, they received Victuals from 2 of them, and next Day 3 of these Kings came on board in Person to visit the General, and to view their Ship and Ammunition, being much pleased with their Entertainment and what they saw.

After

After they had been with him, and related what they found, *Raja Donan*, the chief monarch of the Isle, came aboard them the next Day, bringing victuals for their relief; and for some time one or other of them came, whom the General treated with the best cheer he could make, and shewed them all the rarities of their ship, with their guns, arms and furniture thereunto belonging, and how they were used never failing to give them musick, wherewith they were filled with delight & admiration. *March 18*, *Raja Donan* coming again aboard, in requital of theirs, presented the General with his Musick, which, tho' strange, seemed pleasant. The same day he sent an Ox to the water-side, which he was willing to exchange for divers sorts of costly Silks which he much esteemed; their king & people are kind, and exact in their dealings; they trafficked with them for hens, goats, cocoas and plaintains, whereof they offered such plenty, that, if there had been occasion, they might have laden their ship.

Tho' these visits and entertainments were some hindrance to them, yet having washed and trimmed their Ship, and freed her from a kind of shell-fish, sticking fast, wherewith she was overgrown in this long voyage, and much hindered her sailing, they took their leave, and departed from *Java*, *March*, 26, sailing W. S. W. directly for the Cape of Good Hope, or *Bon-Esperance*, and continued without seeing any thing but Air and Water 'till *May* 21, when they had sight of the main Land of *Africa* very high in some places, in 31 deg. and an half lat. They coasted along 'till *June* 15, when having fair weather, and the wind S. E. they passed the said cape so near, that they could easily have shot to land. *July* 15, they saw *Rio de Cesto*, and many Negroes fishing in their boats, two of which
came

came near them, but would neither Talk nor deal with them. *July 22.* they came to *Sierre Leone*, on the coast of *Guinea*, and spent 2 days in watering at the mouth of the river *Tagoine*, finding plenty of Oysters and Lemons, which much refreshed them. *Aug. 15.* they found themselves under the tropic of *Cancer*, having the Wind N. E. and 50 leagues off the nearest land. *Aug. 22.* they were in the height of the *Canaries*, and *Sept. 16.* 1580, with joyful minds, and thankful hearts to the Almighty, arrived safely at **PLYMOUTH**; from whence they had set forth two Years, ten Months and a few Days before, which they spent in seeing the wonders of the Lord in the deep; in discovering many admirable Things, in performing several strange Adventures; in escaping many dangers, and overcoming many difficulties in their encompassing this earthly Globe, and sailing round the World, as it hath been now related.

Soli rerum Maximarum Effectori.

Soli totius Mundi Gubernatori.

Soli suorum Conservatori.

Soli Deo fit semper Gloria.

*To him who greatest things doth bring to pass,
To him who Ruler of the World still was,
To him alone who still preserves his own,
To this great God we Glory give alone.*

A while after he brought up his ship to *Deptford*, where he feasted *Queen Elizabeth* aboard, who knighted him for his service, he being the first who had accomplished so vast a design; for tho' *Ferdinando Magellan* had discovered those *streights*, and still bear his name, yet he lived not to come home being

ing slain at the *Molucca* Islands in endeavouring to reduce the natives to the obedience of their new master, the king of *Spain*. Drake is said after this voyage, to have given for his device the Globe of the world, with this motto, *Tu primus circumdedit* me: *Thou hast first encompassed me round*. His ship wherein he performed this famous action, was laid up at *Deptford*, where it continued several Years, and was held in admiration by many who came to see it, but being afterwards decayed by Time, and at length broken up, a Chair was made of the Planks thereof, and presented to the University Library of *Oxford* by *John Davis*, of *Deptford*, Esq; upon which Chair the Renowned *Cowley* thus descants.

*To this great Ship which round the World has run,
And match'd in Race the chariot of the Sun,
The PYTHAGOREAN Ship (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserved a Name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape this sacred port allow,
Drake and his Ship could not have wish'd from fate,
A more blest station, or more blest Estate:
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heaven.*

Upon the Poet's sitting and drinking in the Chair made of the relicks of Sir Francis Drake's ship,

*Cheer up my Mates, the wind does fairly blow,
Clap on more Sail, and never spare,
Farewel all lands, for now we are
In the wide sea of drink, and merrily we go.
Bless me, 'tis hot! another bowl of wine,
And we shall cut the burning Line.*

Ho

Hey boys! she scuds away, and by my head I know
 We round the world are sailing now;
 What dull men are those that tarry at home,
 When abroad they might wantonly roam,
 And gain such experience, and spy too
 Such countries and wonders as I do?
 But prithee, good pilot, take heed what you do.
 And sail not to touch at PERU;
 With gold there our vessel we will store,
 And never, and never be poor,
 No, never be poor any more.

II.

What do I mean, what thoughts do me misguide,
 As well upon a staff may witches ride
 Their fancied journey in the air,
 As I sail round the ocean in this chair.
 'Tis true; but yet this chair, which now you see,
 For all it's quiet now and gravity,
 Has wander'd and has travell'd more
 Than ever beast, or fish, or bird or ever tree before
 In every air and every sea hath been, (seen,
 Has compass'd all the Earth, and all the Heav'ns has
 Let not the Pope's itself with this compare,
 This is the only universal chair;
 Drake's vessel now, for all her labour past,
 Is made the seat of rest at last.
 Let the cause now quite alter'd be,
 And as thou went'st abroad the world to see,
 Let the world now come to see thee.

III

The world will do't; for curiosity
 Does, no less than devotion, pilgrims make;
 And I myself, who now loves quiet too,
 As much almost as any chair can do,
 Would yet a journey take,

I know an old wheel of that chariot to see,
 Which pheaton so rashly broke, (Drake,
 yet what could that say more than these remains of
 great relick! thou too in this port of ease,
 hast still one way of making Voyages;
 the great trade-wind, which ne'er does fail,
 shall drive thee round the world, and thou shalt run
 along around it as the Sun,
 the streights of time too narrow are for thee;
 launch forth into an undiscover'd sea,
 And steer the endless course of all eternity,
 Take for thy sail this verse, and for thy pilot ME?

CHAP. VII. *The Voyages of Sir Francis Drake, into
 the West-Indies in 1585, accompanied with Capt.
 Christopher Carlisle, Captain Martin Forbisher,
 Capt. Francis Knollis, and many other Captains
 and Gentlemen; and their taking the towns of St.
 Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagen, and St. Augustine.*

THIS worthy Knight having performed that
 unparalleled Exploit of encompassing the
 World, gained so much reputation thereby that
 every man thought himself happy who was engaged
 with such a fortunate commander: Having there-
 fore only enjoyed some short breathing since his
 last great Adventure, he, for the service of his
 Prince and Country, provided a Navy of 25 ships
 and Pinnaces, aboard which, were 2300 Marines
 and Soldiers, with their respective Captains and
 other Officers both for Land and Sea service: He
 embarked at *Plymouth*, Sept. 12, 1585, himself be-
 ing Admiral, *Capt. Martin Forbisher*, Vice-Admiral
 and *Captain Francis Knollis*, Rear-Admiral. Hav-
 ing dispatched all necessary Affairs, They sailed
 thence,

thence directing their course to *Spain*, and espied
 sails near the shore, the weather being calm: The
 Vice-Admiral was sent with the Pinnace to discover
 who they were, upon whose approach most of
 them left their ships, being *Frenchmen*, laden with
 salt homeward-bound; amongst these small ships,
 the General took one, which had no men in her,
 and detained her for his service, resolving to satisfy
 the Owner as accordingly he did at his return:
 He called the bark the *Drake* and dismissed the rest
 being 8 or 9 in number; soon after they met with
 another *French* ship, laden with Fish from *New-*
foundland, whom the General would not suffer to
 be meddled with: next day they discied another
 tall ship of 120 Tons, whom they chased and
 took, finding her to be of *St. Sebastian*, in *Spain*,
 laden with Poor Jack, which being a lawful prize
 they distributed the fish into the other ships, and
 she was very serviceable during their whole Voy-
 age. Two days after they put in between the Isles
 of *Bayonne*, in *Spain* where part of the Fleet had
 no sooner anchored than the General commanded
 all the pinnaces and boats to be well manned, and
 provided with Arms for present use, and putting
 himself in his galley well furnished, they rowed to-
 ward the City of *Bayonne*, with design to surprize
 it; when advancing half-way, an *English* Mer-
 chant was sent from the Governor to know what
 strange fleet they were, who coming to the Gene-
 ral, after some brief discourse, he ordered Capt.
Sampson to go along with the merchant to the Go-
 vernor, and desire him to resolve 2 points, 1 Whe-
 ther there were any War between *Spain* and *Eng-*
land? and if not, then. 2 For what Reason the
English Merchants Goods were seized and arrested?
 The General in the mean Time thought fit not to
 stay

stay for any answer, but to sail up within Shot of the City, to be ready for any sudden assault upon occasion, before it was dark. Capt. Sampson returned soon after with this reply, *That the Governor said he knew of no Wars, and that the Power of Peace and War did not lie in so mean a Subject as himself; and as for detaining the Merchants Goods, it was done by the King's command, without the least design of endamaging any; and that 7 Days since, he had sent a countermand, whereby they were now discharged.* To verify which, he sent all the English Merchants in Town aboard, who affirmed the truth of it; upon which, after Consultation, it was resolved, that since it was late they would land their Men, and quarter ashore that night, taking all necessary care to secure themselves; which done, the Governor sent them bread, wine, oils, apples, grapes, marmalade, and other refreshments. About midnight, the weather being overcast, they thought it safest to repair aboard but before they could recover the Fleet a great Tempest arose, driving many ships from Their Anchors, and particularly the *Speedwell*, which was carried into *England*, the rest being again recovered. This Tempest continued 3 days, after which *Lieutenant General Carlisle* was sent with his own ship, 3 others, the Galley and many Pinaces, to *Vigo*, where they took several boats and carvels laden with considerable Things especially one with Church Ornaments for the Cathedral of *Vigo*, wherein They found a great Cross of Silver, embossed, and double gilt over, of a considerable value, and the owners complained, they lost here above 30000 Ducats.

Next

Next Day General *Drake* and the whole Fleet sailed from the Isle of *Bayonne* a very good Harbour above *Vigo*, Lieutenant General *Carlisle* attended his coming for the Conveniency of fresh Water. Mean Time the Governor of *Galicia*, having mustered up 2000 Foot and 300 Horse, marched with them from *Bayonne* to this Place, and lay in sight of the Fleet, from whence he sent to the General to desire a Parley; which he agreed to, so it were by Boats in the Water: and Pledges being given on each side for security of their Persons, the Governor and two more came into the Vice Admiral's Skiff, which was sent ashore to them and the General met them in his own where it was concluded, *That the English should have free Liberty to come ashore, and furnish themselves with fresh Water, and all other Necessaries, paying the usual Value for the same.* Having dispatched all Business here, they proceeded towards the *Canary Islands*, about 300 Leagues from that Part of *Spain* designing for the Island of *Palma* to furnish themselves with store of Provisions, which that Place abundantly affords, and to have refreshed themselves with the pleasures thereof but were prevented by the bad entrance into it, which was secured with many great Guns, some of which shot into their Ships, and likewise by the dangerous Seas and Waves towards the Shore, which threatened the Destruction of their Boats and Pinnaces. Frustrated of their design here they fell in with the Isle of *Ferro*, in hopes of better Success, and landed 1000 Men in a Valley under an high mountain, where they stayed three Hours, when the Inhabitants, accompanied by a young Fellow born in *England*, came to them and complained they were poor, and ready to starve, which they believed

and was true, and therefore, without getting any thing, were all commanded to embark, and that Night they put off towards the Coast of *Barbary*. *Saturday Nov. 13*, they fell in with *Cape Blank*, a low land and shallow Water, where they caught Store of Fish; and doubling the Cape, fell into the Bay, when they found divers *French* Ships of War, whom they treated kindly and left there; sailing thence to the island of *cape Verde*, and *Nov. 16*, anchored their whole Fleet between a Town called *Plate* and *St. Jago*, both on that island, putting above 1000 men ashore, under *Lieut. Gen. Carlisle*, The place where they landed was stoney and troublesome, and therefore, with much industry they marched up farther 'till they came to a plain, two miles from the Town of *St. Jago*, where the *Lieut. Gen.* having put his men in order, resolved to attempt nothing 'till next day, since he had no Guide to the place: In the Morning, half an hour before Sun rising he divided his Army into 3 Parts, and by day light advanced in good order towards the wall of the Town, but found no enemy to resist; whereupon *Capt. Sampson* and *Barton* each with their Musketeers, were commanded to go down into the Town which was in a Valley under them, from whence they might view it all over; after whom was sent the Ensign, having nothing in it but the plain *English* Cross, which was ordered to be placed in the Fort towards the Sea, that the Fleet might see *St. George's* Cross triumphant in the Enemy's Fortress. Being arrived the Inhabitants were fled, whereupon all the Cannon about the Town, being above 50 were made ready and fired in Honour of *Queen Elizabeth's* coming to the Crown that Day (*Nov. 17*;) according to the Custom in *England*, which were answered

ed by the great Guns from the Fleet, who now approached so near, that the thundering noise continued a great while together. Mean while, the Lieut. Gen. continued with the greatest Part of his Forces at the top of the Hill, 'till the Town was quartered out for lodging his Army, which being done, and every Capt. settled in his Quarters, in the Evening they placed such sufficient Guards about the Town, as they had no cause to fear any enemy: Here they staid 14 Days, taking what Spoils the place yielded, as, Wine, Oil, Meat, Vinegar, Olives, and the like; but no treasure nor any other Thing of Value. The City of *St. Jago* is of a triangular form having two rocky mountains on the East and West side, which seem to hang over it, on the top whereof were built certain Fortifications to secure it. From thence to the south side of the town is the main sea, and on the North the valley, lying between those Mountains, wherein the City stands, the distance being narrow between them: Thro' the Midst of the Valley runs a small Rivulet of fresh water, which makes a pond near the Seaside, where their Ships took in water with much Conveniency. At the Town's End the Valley is converted into gardens and orchards, replenished with Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-Canes, Cocoa-nuts, Plaintains Potatoes, Cucumbers, Onions, Garlick, and divers other Fruits, Herbs and Trees.

During their stay here a *Portuguese* came to the West Fort with a Flag of Truce, to whom were sent Capts. *Sampson*, and *Goring*, who asked of what Nation they were? they said *Englishmen*. He then enquired whether there was a war between *England* and *Spain*? who answer they knew not, but if he would go to their Gen. he would resolve him of all doubts, offering him safe Conduct; who refused

as not being sent by their Governor. They then told him, That if their governor desired the benefits of his people and country, he would do best to come and present himself to their noble and merciful General, Sir *Francis Drake*, from whom he might be assured of Favor both for himself and the Inhabitants otherwise in 3 days they should march in order to destroy all places and people with fire and sword With this Answer, he departing, promised, to return next Day, but they never heard of him more. Nov. 24, the General and 600 Men marched towards a Village 12 Miles within the Land, called *Santa Domingo*, inhabited by the Governor, a Bishop, and other persons of Quality ; they arrived there about 8 in the morning, but all the people were fled to the Mountains, where they staid some time to see if any would appear : being re-freshed the General ordered them to march back ; in their retreat the enemy appeared, Horse & foot, but not so strong as to engage them, and let them pass by, so that towards Night they arrived safe back to St. *Jago*. Nov. 26, they prepared to embark their army some, being sent in the interim to the Town of *Plate* to search for ammunition, which a prisoner, taken the day before, promised to discover ; but when they came there, he could or would not do it ; but searching in all likely places, they found one Brass & another Iron Gun. In the afternoon, the General and his whole Fleet anchored at *Plate*, and coming a shore commanded the Town to be burnt, and themselves to repair instantly aboard, which being quickly dispatched, they all embarked that night, and put out to Sea South West. All the time they were at St. *Jago*, neither the Governor who was a Portuguese, nor the Bishop, whose authority was great there, nor any of the people, ever came, (tho' they expected

H

expected they would) to desire them to spare their provisions, or forbear ruining their Town, which they judged proceeded from the guilt of their Treachery and cruelty used towards Mr. *William Hawkins* of *Plymouth*, with whom about 5 Years before, they broke their faith, and murdered many of his men: but since they came not to them, the English left in writing in several places, especially at the spittle house, (which was ordered to be spared from the fire) the indignation they had against them, not only for not appearing, but for their barbarous usage of the body of one of their boys, whom they had taken straggling, and having beheaded him & having taken out his heart had in a brutish manner, scattered the rest of his limbs about the place. In revenge of which Savage and inhuman Villany, they burnt all the houses they found in the country as well as the Town of *St. Jago*. From hence they sailed directly towards the *West Indies*, but had not been many Days at sea, when above 300 of their men died, tho' 'till 7 or or 8 days after their coming from *St. Jago*, they had not lost one man in the whole Fleet: they were seized with an extreme burning continual Ague, and some spots like those of the plague appeared upon some of the dead; those few who escaped with life, were much decayed in their understanding a long time after. In 18 days they reached from *St. Jago* to *Dominica*, being the first island they fell in with, inhabited by barbarous People going all naked, and painting themselves red; the men are personable & strong, but hold little correspondence with the *Spaniards*, having then two of that Nation Prisoners, and seem a treacherous people tho' they were very serviceable to them, helping their men to carry fresh water upon their shoulders, from the river to their Boats, and
fetching

fetching them great store of Tobacco and Cassavy bread from their houses; and in requital, received liberal rewards of glasse, coloured Beads, and other things wherewith they seemed much pleased, and appeared sorrowful at their departure. From hence they went westward to the Isle of *St. Christophers*, where they spent some days of *Christmas* to refresh their Sick, and cleanse their ships, but found no people there; it was concluded to proceed next to the great Island of *Hispaniola*, incited thereto with the fame of the rich city of *Domingo*, being the most considerable place on those coasts, and to further their purpose, they, by the way, took a small frigate bound thither, having examined the Men, found the Haven was barred, and the Castle on the shore well fortified with artillery, so that there was no convenient landing place within 10 English Miles of the city, to which the Pilot engaged to bring them; this being resolved on, the next morning early, the forces who were embarked into pinnaces, boats, and other small Barks appointed for this service, landed under Lieutenant General *Carlisle*, and about 8 o'Clock began to march, approaching the Town towards Noon, where they met about 100 Gentlemen of Quality on horseback; but the small shot played so smartly upon them, that they were obliged to retire, and to suffer them to proceed to the two Gates of the Town next the Sea, which were guarded by Soldiers and great Guns, with some Companies of small Shot planted in Ambuscade on the Highway. The English divided their Army, consisting of about 1200 Men, in two parts, to assault both the gates at once, the Lieutenant general publicly declaring to Capt. *Powell*, that with GOD's help he would go on till both parties met in the Market-

Place of *St. Domingo*. Upon their approach the Cannon were fired upon them, which killed 1 Man near the Lieutenant-general, who, not in the least dismayed, encouraged his men to march on briskly, and prevent them from charging again; which they prosecuted with so much vigour, that notwithstanding the Ambuscades they valiantly entered the city gates, putting all the *Spaniards* to flight, and forthwith repaired to the market-place, which was a very fair Square before the great Church, whither Capt. *Powell*, according to agreement, soon after came, there they secured themselves that night, and about Midnight those in the castle finding the *English* busy at the gates abandoned it, some being taken prisoners, and others escaping by boats to the side of the Haven. At this time General *Drake* sent a Negro Boy with a white Flag & a Message to the *Spaniards*, according to their own Usage, who unhappily meeting with some of the Officers belonging to the *Spanish* Galley then in the Hands of the *English*, one of them was so enraged, that he thrust the poor Boy thro' the Body with an Horseman's Staff, who had yet Strength enough to return and give the General an account of this barbarous Act, after which he fell down dead in his presence, whereat the General was so enraged, that he ordered three *Spanish* Prisoners to be carried to the same place and hanged, sending them word 'that 'till the Person who had murdered their messenger was delivered up to condign Punishment, he would hang 2 *Spanish* prisoners every Day 'till they were all dispatched. Upon which the next day the Capt of the Galley brought the offender to the Town's end, offering to deliver him into their hands, but they desired that he might be executed by the *Spaniards* themselves in their presence, thinking it a more honourable

ble Revenge ; and so execution was accordingly
 done upon him. In this place (as formerly at *Jago*)
 one of their own Company, an *Irishman*, was exe-
 cuted for murdering his Corporal. At this Time
 many proposals were offered by the Commissioners
 to save their City, which not taking Effect, the
English for several mornings together endeavoured
 to fire the high Stone Houses, but with little suc-
 cess so that at length, wearied with firing and on
 divers other accounts, they were content to accept
 of 25,000 Ducats as a ransom for the rest of the
 Town. Among other remarkables in *St. Domingo*,
 it is observable, that in the Hall of the King's
 House, there are the arms of *Spain* painted in a
 large Escutcheon, under which is placed a Globe of
 the whole world, with a Horse, as it were leaping
 on it, and a Scroll out of his mouth, wherein was
 written, *Non sufficit Orbis*, The world sufficeth not ;
 which sufficiently discovers the unbounded Ambition
 of the *Spanish* Monarchy, and the Commissioners
 being desired by the Gen. to explain the mean-
 ing of it, since they were told, ' That if the Queen
 of *England* would prosecute the War vigorously
 against them they would find it enough to preserve
 what they had got, and not think of gaining more
 from others, as by the Loss of this famous Town
 did sufficiently appear. They found no great riches
 in it, which was occasioned by the cruelty used by
 the *Spaniards* to the natives of *Hispaniola*, which
 tho' almost as large as *England*, the People were ut-
 terly destroyed in a few Years by their Tyranny, so
 that for want of Men, the Mines of Gold and Sil-
 ver in this Island are wholly given over, and they
 are now forced to use only Copper Money, Their
 chief Trade consists in Sugar and Ginger, and in
 Ox and Cow-hides ; they have also great Store of

strong Wines, sweet Oils, Vinegar, Olives, Wheat-meal, and other Provisions, with Silks, Woollen & Linnen Cloths brought from *Spain* which were a great relief to them. Leaving *St. Domingo*, they sailed along the Coast of the continent, and at length came in sight of *Carthage*, built so near the Sea, that they approached within Musket shot thereof. The Mouth of the Harbour was within 3 Miles West of the Town, into which they entered about 4 in the Afternoon, without the least resistance, In the evening they landed towards the Harbour's Mouth under their Lieut. Gen. *Carlisse*, marching silently by the shores till within 2 miles of the town when they were met by above an 100 Horsemen who taking the alarm upon the first Volley of the *English* Shot, retired back to the Town; at which Instant, some great guns being discharged, they understood that, according to Agreement the Night before, their Vice Admiral and other Captains had in divers Pinnaces and Boats attempted the little Fort at the entrance of the Haven, but to little Purpose, only it gave an Alarm to the other Side of the Haven, a mile & a half from the place where they were. The *English* Troops now marching within half a Mile of the Town, the Passage grew narrow, being not above 50 Paces broad, having the main Sea on one Side, and the Haven on the other, & was fortified quite over with a Stone Wall and a ditch behind with Flankings all along, a Way only being left unwall'd for a Horse or Carriage to pass through, which was yet barricaded with Barrels filled with Earth all along; it had 6 great Guns which were discharged on their Front at their approach; there was likewise 2 great Gallies brought near the Shore planted with 11 Pieces of Cannon, which shot cross the Way, with 3 or 400 small shot and

and upon the land 300 Muskets and Pikes more, for guarding the Streight. The *English* coming on the *Spaniards* being in Readiness, spared not small & great shot; but the Lieutenant Gen. taking the advantage of the darknes of the morning before Sun-rise, approached by the Sea-shore, according to his express direction the Night before, where the water being somewhat fallen the most of their shot was in vain. The *English* were forbid shooting till they came to the Wall, and coming to the Barricado of Wine Butts, they instantly fell on throwing down the Barrels, and falling in briskly both with their Swords and Pikes even at their very Faces, after their Muskets had given their first Volley; so that the *Spaniards* were driven from the Place and pursued into the Town without giving them any breathing Time, till the *English* got to the Market-place tho' they sometime made a bead to prevent it; and were forced to leave them in possession of the Town. They had raised handsome Barricadoes of Earth at every Street's end entrenched about, in entering which some small Resistance was made, but they were all soon dispersed, few being either wounded or slain: they had planted many *Indians* with Bows in Places of Advantage, their Arrows being poisoned to such a height that if they did but break the Skin the Wound was usually mortal; they slew some *English* therewith, and with Spikes a foot & a half long, fastened to the ground and impoisoned, of which they planted vast number in the common Way, but they marching by the Sea-shore happily escaped the greatest Part of them: They took *Alonso Bravo*, the chief Commander of the Barricado Prisoner, and having utterly routed the rest, continued in the Town six Weeks, the Mortality aforementioned still continuing

ing among them, called by the *Spaniards* a Celen-
 ture and imputed by them to the air of the Twi-
 light called *La Serena*, which they affirm mor-
 tally infects all who are then abroad, except the
 natural *Indians* of the Country. One Day the
 Centinel placed upon the Church Steeple, disco-
 vered 2 small Barks at Sea, whereupon several cap-
 tains and Seamen got aboard 2 small Pinnaces in
 hope to seize them before they got nigh the shore or
 had Notice from^a Land of their being in Town;
 but notwithstanding their utmost Diligence, the
Spaniards had given them a Sign, so that upon the
 Approach of their Pinnaces, they ran ashore & hid
 themselves in the Bushes among other *Spaniards*,
 who had given them Notice of their Danger. The
English seeing the Barks empty, rashly went aboard,
 and standing openly on the Deck, were suddenly
 shot at by a Company of *Spaniards* out of the
 Hedges, whereby Captain *Verney* was slain on the
 Place, and Captain *Moon* died a few Days after, 4
 or 5 more being hurt; so that not having Men
 enough to fight ashore, most of them being Seamen
 unarmed, since they hoped to have taken the Barks
 with their great Guns, they were forced to return
 without effecting any Thing, tho' they might easily
 have taken them, had they reached them before
 they came nigh the Shore.

During their Stay here (as formerly at St. Do-
 mingo) several Kindnesses passed between them and
 the Town, as feasting, visiting, and the like:
 among others, the Governor of *Carthagera*, with
 the Bishop, and several other Gentlemen came to
 see the General, They had burnt some Part of the
 City before they could make the *Spaniards* agree
 about ransoming it, but at last they concluded to
 give the *English*, 110,000 Ducats, to spare the rest;

so that tho' not half so big as *St. Domingo*, yet they paid a far greater Ransom, as being of far more importance for its excellent Harbour, and situation for the Trade of *Nombre de Dios*, and inhabited with far richer Merchants, the other being chiefly filled with Lawyers and Gentlemen, it being the highest Court of Law and Justice for all those Islands and the Continent also: Their having Notice of the coming of the *English* 20 Days before from *St. Domingo*, caused them to be so well fortified and prepared, and had carried away all their Treasure and rich Goods. Upon paying the Sum agreed, they left the Town, and drew some of the Soldiers into the Priory or Abbey, telling the *Spaniards*, *That this was yet their own, and not comprehended in the Composition lately made*; who being sensible of this defect, offered to contract for securing that and the block-house likewise, agreeing to pay 1000 crowns for the abbey, but pleaded they were not able to give so much for the other having done their utmost.

Mean while the whole Fleet fell down the mouth of the harbour, furnishing themselves with fresh water from a well in an Island thereby, which is pleasant abounding with Orange-trees, and several other choice fruits set in such order for walks, that the Isle being about 3 miles round, is all made into Gardens and Orchards. After six weeks abode at *Carthagen*, they put to Sea, *March* 31st 1585, and 2 Days after a Ship taken at *St. Domingo*, and called by them the *New Years Gift*, laden with Guns, Hides, and other Plunder, sprung a Leak, & in the Night lost Company with the Fleet; being missed next morning, the General doubting some Misfortune, sent and found her out, but in great extremity, all her men being tired with pumping,

and the *Talbot Bark*, who staid with her, was ready to take out her Men, & leave her, whereupon they returned to *Carthagena*, staying there 8 or 10 Days longer to unload her, and dispose her men and goods in another Ship, and then going once more to Sea, directed their course towards Cape St. *Anthony*, being the East of *Cuba*, where they arrived *April 27*, and parting thence towards the *Havannah*, after 14 Days they were forced back, much in want of water but found a sufficient Supply of Rain Water in the pits and marshy ground near the sea-side; the General being as diligent as the meanest, in making necessary provisions here as well as else-where, and was much assisted in his affairs by the prudent Performances and Councils of Lieut. General *Carlisle*. Three Days being spent in watering the fleet, they departed a second Time for the cape, *May 13*, and sailing along in sight of the coast of *Florinda*, *May 28*, they perceived a Place called a *Beacon* on the Shore, about 30 deg. North Lat. upon which manning their Pinnaces, and coming near they landed and marched up along the River-side, Gen. *Drake* commanding them, and perceiving a Fort newly built by the *Spaniards* on the other side of the River over against them; a mile above was a little town or village of wooden Houses without Walls, they prepared their Guns to batter down the Fort, and the first shot struck thro' their Ensign, as they heard by a *Frenchman* who came to them from the enemy, another shot struck the foot of the Fort, which was of massy Timber, like masts of Ships. It was resolved that night to pass the River with 4 Companies and assault it, but the Lieut. Gen. going in a Skiff with 6 Capts. well armed, to make discovery, the *Spaniards*, hearing their Fleet had been come,

took

took the alarm, & presently forsook the Fort, after having discharged a few pieces.

The Lieut. Gen. being returned without knowing they were gone, immediately a *French* Piper, who had been their Prisoner, came piping to them in a boat, and being called by the guard, told them before he went ashore who he was, and that the *Spaniards* were gone from the Fort, offering either to put himself into their hands, or to return Back & direct those that would go to the Fort, whereupon the Gen. Lieut. Gen. and some capts. in their Skiffs accompanied with 3 Pinnaces with Soldiers, went towards the Fort. At their approach, some of the enemy, bolder than the rest, staying behind, fired their cannon at them, but they went ashore and entered the place without finding a Man there, when Day appeared, they saw it was built of Timber, the Wall being bodies of Trees placed close together like piles, not having yet made a Ditch, nor furnished it, so that they had no reason to keep it, being subject to Fire and assault, the Platform for their Guns was the bodies of long Pine-trees laid across each other, and filled up with earth. They found there 14 Brass Guns, and a Chest locked, wherein was about 2000l. *Sterl.* thought to be the King's for the payment of the Soldiers, who were about 150 men. The Fort thus won, (which they called *St. John's Fort*) they designed to go to the Town by Land, but were prevented by the Rivers and broken ground, therefore embarked again and sailed thither upon the River, called (as well as the Town) *St. Augustine*. Coming towards Land several *Spaniards* appeared, and gave them a few Shot; but presently withdrew, and in their flight the Sergeant Major finding a Horse ready saddled and bridled mounted him, and followed the chase before the rest, when suddenly from behind a Bush he was shot

lotted them, there arose a dangerous Storm, which lasted 3 days and drove many of their Ships from their Anchors, and some were forced to sea, among which the Ship appointed for Mr. Lane, was forced so far to avoid the coast, that they never saw her till they came to *England*, many of their Pinnaces and small Boats being lost in the Tempest.

Notwithstanding this, the Gen. offered Mr. Lane another Ship, but not fit for their purpose, as being unable to be brought into harbour, nor the Gen. not thinking fit to spare so much provisions as he intended at first; so that upon consultation Mr. Lane and the rest of his company desired the Gen. under their hands, to give them passage to *England*, which being granted and the rest of the *English* sent for out of the country, and shipped, they left that coast, *June 18*, and arrived safe at *Plymouth July 28* following: the Purchase of this voyage was valued at 60000*l.* whereof those who went the voyage were to have 20000*l.* amounting to about 6*l.* to the meanest man, and the other 40*l.* was paid the adventurers. They lost about 750 men, whereof 8 were Capts. 4 Lieuts, and 8 Gentlemen; they got about 240 great Guns, 200 of which were Brasses, and so happily ended their voyage.

CHAP. VIII. *Sir Francis Drake is made Vice-Admiral of England, in the Spanish Invasion 1588 and performs many worthy actions. He takes Don Pedro de Valdez, a principal Sea commander, Prisoner: The pretended Invincible Armado is utterly defeated and overthrown.*

HEROIC Spirits are seldom long at rest, being ambitious to be alwaye employed in glorious Actions and achievements, as appears, in the Person of our worthy Commander, *Sir Francis Drake*, who having adventured so many perils and

Dangers in encompassing the world, with so great advantages to himself, might in reason have been thought willing to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet enjoyment of his acquired Honour and riches; but when the service of his country called him forth, no man was more ready to obey his Prince in the defence thereof, against a foreign invasion, as appears by his magnanimous exploits in 1558. The Astronomers of that age foretold, long before, that this should prove a wonderful year, and the Climacterick of the world, which was in some measure accomplished in that great deliverance of the *English* from the *Spanish* invasion: the design was no less than the conquest of *England*, and reducing it to the obedience of that king, for which many religious pretences were used, as the Queen supporting the King of *Spain's* Rebels in the *Netherlands*, surprising and plundering several towns both in *Spain* *America*; so that an invasion being fully concluded on by the court a great and (as they termed it) invincible Navy, was with vast charge prepared to effect this mighty design, consisting of 130 ships, containing, 57,880 tons, wherein were 845 Mariners, 19,195 soldiers, and 208 Galley slaves, and well furnished with all sorts of ammunition, having 220,000 great shot, 4200 Kintals of Powder, every Kintal containing 100 weight, 1000 Kintals of Lead for Bullets and 1200 Kintals of Match, 7000 Muskets, 10,000 Halberts, with Store of murdering pieces, double Cannon and Field Pieces for the Camp, when they should have landed. They had also store of Furniture for earriages, Mules and Horses; so that they were sufficiently provided both for Sea and Land, together with Bread, Bisket and Wine for six Months, and 6000 Kintals

Kintals of Bacon, 3000 of Cheese, besides other flesh, Rice, Beans, Peas, Oil and Vinegar, with 12000 Pipes of fresh water; they had also store of Torches, Lamps and Lanthorns, with Canvas and Lead to stop Leaks: in short the army was 32,000 men, and cost the King of *Spain* 32,000 Ducats every day. The General of this Potent army was the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*: and the Prince of *Parma* built many ships and Flat-bottomed Boats in the *Nethorlands*: each boat big enough to carry 30 Horse, with bridges to ship and unship them: he made the river deeper from *Antwerp* to *Ghent* and *Bruges*, loaded 300 small Boats with Ammunition and Victuals, laid 300 Flat-bottomed Boats more in *Newport-Haven*, besides 37 Ships of War at *Dunkirk*; he prepared Piles headed with Iron to stop up the mouth of the Rivers at *Graveling*, he provided 20,000 empty Casks, to make floating Bridges to stop up the Haven, with an infinite number of Faggots; he shipped abundance of Saddles, Bridles, and other furniture for Horse, and Horses for Carriages, with Ordinance and other Provisions for War. Near *Newport* lay 4000 *Italian* and *Walloon* Soldiers; at *Dixmude* he mustered 12,000 *Netherland Spaniards*, and high *Dutch*; at *Conik* 4000, and at *Watene* 200 Horse. The Queen of *England* having notice of these wonderful preparations, after solemn Fasting and Prayers for deliverance from her mighty adversaries, prepared with all diligence as strong a fleet as she could with all things necessary for defence: and having a discerning judgment of mens abilities, she assigned the fittest to every office, committing the command of her Navy to Captain *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and the renowned *Sir Francis Drake*, Vice Admiral,

whom she sent to West parts of *England*, and for guarding the narrow Seas the Lieutenant *Seymour* was appointed to lie on the coast of the Low countries, with 40 ships, to watch the Prince of *Parma*; she then ordered the Militia of the Kingdom to be raised and mustered under the Earl of *Leicester*, Twenty-thousand whereof was disposed to guard all the Southern coasts; besides whom she had two armies more, one of a thousand horse and twenty-thousand foot, encamped at *Tilbury* near the *Thames* mouth, where the enemy certainly designed to come; the other of 34,000 foot and 2000 horse, under Lord *Hunsdon*, for a Guard to the Queen's person; she likewise fortified and manned all the places which were commodious for the enemy to land, as *Milford-Haven*, *Falmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Portland*, the Isle of *Wight*, *Portsmouth*, the open Coast of *Kent*, called the *Downs*, the *Thames* Mouth, *Harwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Hull*, and other places, with command, that the trained bands throughout the Coast shires should be ready to prevent the enemies landing; but if they should land, then to destroy all the Country thereabout, that the enemy might have nothing wherewith to subsist but what they brought with them: that they should amuse them with continual alarms, but not venture a Battle 'till they had sufficient forces to engage them. Yet among these Provisions for War, on both sides, the *Spaniards* pretended still to Peace and by the Prince of *Parma* a treaty was proposed to that purpose, and commissioners on each party met in tents near *Ostend*, which was then in the Hands of *English*. The Queen demanded, That there might be an absolute Suspension of Arms, and a present Truce, since she much sus-
pected

pected the *Spaniards* unusual preparations ; that for the security of *England*, that great Army of foreign Soldiers might be drawn out of the low countries ; that the money she had lent the states, and which the King of *Spain* promised to restore, might be paid ; that the *Netherlands* might enjoy their ancient rights and privileges, and not be governed by a stranger, but by a native Prince : that they might have freedom in Religion, and lastly that the articles of Pacification of *Ghent* and the rest might observed ; which things being granted, she would upon reasonable terms deliver up those towns in the *Netherlands*, now in her possession, and make it appear that she had hitherto kept them not for her own advantage, but the necessary defence of those countries.' To this the *Spaniard* replied : 'That as to their preparations at sea, they assured her, that it no way concerned *England* ; that the King would not send away his soldiers 'till the *Netherlands* had absolutely submitted to him ; that their privileges did no way concern the Queen, neither ought she to prescribe a law to a king ; that as to religion, he would only allow the same freedom as to other cities that had submitted to him ; and as for the money expended about the towns, the king of *Spain* might as well demand of her the millions he had expended in the Low-Country-War, since she had supported and protected the revoltors.' Soon after Dr. Dale, one of the Commissioners, was sent to expostulate mildly with the Prince of *Parma* about some Libels published against her, who denied his having any knowledge thereof, protesting, 'That he had so much respect for the Queen of *England*, that he honoure her in the highest degree, and persuaded the king to condescend to

this Treaty of peace, which would be more advantageous to the *English* than themselves. For (said he) if the *Spaniards* be overcome, they will soon recover their loss, but if you be defeated, your kingdom is utterly undone, and all lost.' To which *Dale* replied: our Queen is sufficiently provided to defend her kingdom, and your own wisdom will satisfy you that a kingdom cannot be lost with the fortune of one battle, since the king of *Spain*, after so long a war, is not able to recover his antient inheritance in the *Netherlands*. 'Be it so, said the Prince, these Things are in the hands of God.' It is recorded, that when the Commissioners first met about the Treaty, one of the *Spaniards* asking in what Language they should treat; another, thinking to affront the *English*, said, 'We had best treat in *French*, since your Mistress is queen of *France*.' To which Mr. *Dale* smartly replied, nay then, pray let it be in *Hebrew*, for your Master calls himself King of *Jerusalem*. After the Commissioners had long debated matters without concluding any Thing, till at length the *Spanish* Fleet came in sight of *England*, and the thundering of the great Guns, were heard from Sea, the *English* Commissioners thereby much startled, having no hostages for their safe return, but they received a safe conduct from the Prince of *Parma*, (who in the mean Time had drawn down all his forces to the Sea Coast) and so they were conducted to the Borders near *Calais*. And thus this Treaty was utterly ineffectual, begun by Queen *Elizabeth*, as was thought, to divert the coming of the *Spanish* fleet, and continued by them to surprise the *English* unprovided.

May 29, 1588, this invincible Armado, so named by the *Spaniards*, (which was preparing full five Years)

Years
Groyne
est E
miral
of his
Math
lies
whe
Affi
wer
kill
Di
En
in
V
D
w
t

Years sailed out of the river *Tago* towards the
Groyne in *Galicia*, the designed Rendezvous as near-
est *England*; but a sudden Tempest drove the Ad-
miral, The Duke of *Medina*, back again, and eight
of his Ships being dispersed on the Seas, had their
Masts blown over-board, and three *Portugal* Gal-
lies were driven on the coast of *Bayonne*, in *Spain*,
where by the Valour of *David Gwyn*, with the
Assistance of other *French* and *Turkish* Slaves, they
were delivered into the Hands of the *French*, by
killing the *Spaniards* aboard, among whom *Don*
Diego de Mondrana was one. About this Time the
English Admiral, and Vice-Admiral *Drake*, having
in all about an hundred Ships, whereof fifteen were
Victuallers, and nine Gentlemen Volunteers of
Devonshire, upon certain Notice the *Spanish* Fleet
was ready to sail, resolved to go and fight them by
the Way, but meeting this Storm, they were forced
back again to recruit, only some of their Scouts
discovered some dispersed *Spanish* Ships, who be-
fore they could reach them, veered about to the
Groyne to the rest of the Fleet. The *Spanish* Navy
being now rigged and supplied, *July* 11th, with
much Assurance they entered the *British* Channel,
where casting Anchor, they sent Dispatches to the
Prince of *Parma* of their Arrival. *July* 20th, about
Noon, this dreadful Fleet was descried by the
English with much Surprise: They appeared
like lofty Towers, in form of an Half-Moon, the
Horns whereof stretched about seven Miles wide,
(the Ocean seemed to groan under them) sailing
slowly towards *Plymouth*, *July* 21st, the Lord Ad-
miral sent a Pinnace, called the *Defiance*, before to
denounce War, by discharging her Ordinance, him-
self followed in the *Ark-Royal*, and fell with much
Fury upon one of the *Spanish* Ships: Vice-Admiral

Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher, coming up soon after, and playing violently upon the hindmost Squadron of the enemy, commanded by *Rochadle*, who endeavoured to keep his ships from flying, but being himself made at length unservicable, they were all forced to secure themselves in the main Fleet. The Duke of *Medina* having rallied his Navy dispersed by the *English*, kept on his intended course towards *Calais*, finding much inconvenience in his large high ships, as not able to defend themselves against the brisk attacks of the small *English* frigates, who for two Hours maintained a very hot fight with them : in this first days Encounter, two great *Spanish* ships, were disabled, and fallen in a Roundel, the strongest walling in the rest, they made a flying retreat to *Calais* ; yet in the hurry a great Gallcon, commanded by *Don Pedro de Valdez*, being much battered, fell foul on another ship, was so disabled, that she was left by the rest, and the Lord Admiral, night coming on, supposing she had neither soldiers nor Mariners aboard, passed by her : *July 22*, Sir *Francis Drake* espied her, and sent forth a Pinnace to command her to yield, otherwise his Bullets would force her. *Valdez* to assert his Credit, and pretend to Valour, returned. ' That they were 450 strong ; that he himself was *Don Pedro*, and stood much upon his honour ; and thereupon produced several conditions, upon which he was willing to yield : but the Vice-Admiral replied. ' That he had no Leisure to parley but if he thought fit instantly to yield, he might ; if not, he should soon find that *Drake* was no Coward.' *Pedro* hearing it was *Drake*, whose Name was so terrible to the *Spaniards*, presently yielded & with thirty six of his Attendants, came aboard Sir *Francis Drake's* ship, where giving him the solemn

Spanish

Spanish Congee, he protested, That they were all resolved to have died fighting, had they not fallen into his hands, whose felicity and valour was so great that *Mars* the God of War, and *Neptune* the God of the Sea, seemed to wait upon all his attempts, and whose noble and generous carriage towards the vanquished had been often experienced by his Foes'. Sir *Francis*, to requite these *Spanish* compliments with real *English* kindness, set him at his own Table, and lodged him in his own Cabin sending the therest of his company to *Plymouth*; *Drake's* soldiers were recompenced with the plunder of his ship, wherein they found fifty-five thousand ducats of Gold, which they merrily shared amongst them: The same day the ship of Admiral de *Oquando* fell on fire, and the upper part only being burned, fell into the hands of the *English*, and was brought with the scorched *Spaniards* into *Plymouth*. July 23, they came just against *Portland*, when the *English* falling upon them with the utmost violence, a very smart fight ensued, wherein, besides other remarkable damages sustained by the enemy, a great *Venetian* ship with some other smaller vessels were taken, and the Adversary was again forced into a Roundel, and to secure the weak and battered ships: The *Spanish* shot generally flew over the *English* without hurt, only Cock an *Englishman* died with Honour in the midst of his own. July 24 an encounter happened between four great *Gallias* with Oars, and some *English*, who galled the *Spaniards* severely with their Chain-shot, wherewith they cut their Tackle to their great Detriment: but the *English* wanting Powder, which they had spent so freely, the Lord Admiral sent some small ships for supply;

and in the mean Time, after consultation, it was resolved, that the fleet should be divided into four Squadrons, and commanded by four able Captains, whereof the Lord Admiral in the *Ark Royal* was Chief; Sir *Francis Drake* in the *Revenge*, the second; Captain *Hawkins*, the third, and Captain *Frobisher* the fourth. July 25, being St. James's Day, the Spaniards came as far as the Isle of *Wight*, where they were again assaulted by the *English*, discharging their Broad-sides at each other not above one-hundred and twenty Yards asunder, and after a long engagement, the great Spanish wooden Castles were so sorely battered, that they were again forced into their former posture for their security. July 29, the Lord Admiral, to encourage his gallant Captains, knighted the Lord *Howard*, and *Sheffield*, *Roger Townshend*, *John Hawkins*, *Martin Frobisher*, and others; after which it was resolved not to assail the enemy any more 'till they came into the channel between *Calais* and *Dover*, where the Lord *Seymour* and Sir *William Winter* waited for their approach. who in a short Time sailing forward, were so far from affrighting the *English* with that name of Invincible, that several brave young Gentlemen, at their own charge hired ships to defend their Country, and joined the fleet in great numbers. July 27, the Spanish Navy came over against *Dover*, anchoring before *Calais*, intending to join the Prince of *Parma's* Forces at *Dunkirk*: The *English* followed so near, that they were within Musket Shot, and being now all joined, consisted of an hundred and forty Sail, all able nimble Ships; yet not above fifteen of them sustained the Brunt of the Day, from hence the Duke of *Medina* sent to the Prince of *Parma* to hasten his Succours, who did his utmost to perform his desire, he

himself

himself having his Thoughts fixed upon wearing the *English* Crown, as some false Prophet had foretold him ; but this Flat-bottomed Boats in the channel were leaky, his provisions were unready, and his Mariners deserted him : there were likewise several *Holland* and *Zealand* men of War watching before the Havens of *Dunkirk* and *Newport*, so well provided, that though he was a very experienced Commander, he durst not put to Sea unless he should willingly destroy himself and his men. But the felicity of Queen *Elizabeth's* Fortune prevented his Diligence, and the credulous hope of the *Spaniards* : For by her command next Day after they had cast anchor, the Lord Admiral filled eight of his worst Ships with Wild-fire, Pitch, Rosin, Brimstone and other combustible matter and charged their great guns with Bullets, Stones, Chains, and the like Instruments of death, and all the men being taken out, Sunday July 28, at two in the morning, they were let drive with the Wind and Tide, (under the guidance of Captain *Young* and *Prowse*) among the *Spanish* fleet ; when the Pilots returning ; and the trains taking Fire, they received such a dreadful Thunder-clap in the dead Time of the Night by Fireships, that they were extremely affrighted and amazed, doubting their whole fleet would have been fired ; and to avoid the danger, cut their Cables asunder, and hoisting Sail drove at Random in the Sea ; in which horrible Confusion, one great Galley fell upon another, and running aground, was set upon by the *English* and taken, being manned with 400 Soldiers 300 Slaves, and having in her 50,000 Ducats of the *Spanish* King's Treasure, which fell into the Hands of the *English* as a Reward for their valour.

July 29, after this miserable Disaster, wherein
many

many of their Ships were driven into the northern Ocean, and others to the Coast of *Flanders*, the *Spaniards* ranging themselves in the best Manner they could, approached over against *Graveling*, but were again prevented by the *English* from getting any Supply from *Dunkirk*; and in the mean Time *Sir Francis Drake* and several other Captains played continually upon them, and tore many of their Ships to dreadfully, that the water entered on all sides, and some flying for Relief towards *Osrend* were again shot through and through by the *Zealanders*. In this Battle the *Spaniards* lost one great Galleon, and four other great Ships, two whereof were taken by the *Hollanders*: The *Spaniards* finding worse welcome to *England* than they expected, were now willing to get close together, not seeking to offend their enemies, but defend themselves. And to prevent the Prince of *Parma's* Assistance, the *Holland Fleet*, consisting of 35 Ships furnished with able Mariners, and 12,000 old Soldiers, was ordered to stop upon the *Flemish Havens*, and hinder his coming forth. July 31, betimes in the Morning the North west wind blew hard, and the *Spanish Fleet* endeavoured thereby to recover the channel again, but were driven towards *Zealand*, whereupon the *English*, who had hitherto followed them very close, gave over the chase because they judged them near their utter Ruin, since they must needs run aground upon those Sands and Shallows; but the Wind suddenly turning West they got clear of them, and that Evening calling a Council, they resolved to return into *Spain*, since they wanted many Necessaries, and their Ships were miserably torn, and there was no Hope of the Prince of *Parma's* coming out with his Fleet. In pursuance whereof, having not

Sea

Sea R
their
Water
Fleet
Hond
Arm
and
shou
tho
they
and
Co
ke
ge
ed
ha
ti
y
w
v

Sea Room for their huge bodied Bulks, they spread their Sails, and made away as fast as Wind and Water could carry them, more fearing the small Fleet and Forces of the *English*, than valuing the Honour of their Commanders, or their invincible Armado. They directed their Course Norward, and the *English* Admiral followed them, lest they should put into *Scotland*; but they passed by; and tho' it was generally thought they would return yet they at length betook themselves to absolute flight and leaving *Scotland* on the West, sailed toward the Coast of *Norway*, unadvisedly venturing their shakken and battered bottoms on those black and dangerous Seas. The Prince of *Parma* was much blained, as it out of Favour to Queen *Flixabeth*, he had wilfully neglected this opportunity, who (to satisfy the *Spaniards*) pushed some of the *Purveyors* yet secretly scoffing at the *Spaniards* insolence, who boasted that they carried assured Victory wheresoever they went and that the *English* never durst look them in the Face.

The Duke of *Medina* sailing round *Scotland* and *Ireland*, at last arrived safely at *Spain*, where, for his Welcome, he was deposed from all authority, forbid to come to Court, and commanded to live in Private; & the rest of his ships, being about 40 fell nearer the Coast of *Ireland*, where many of them perished, and among others a great Galley, and 2 other *Venetian* ships of great Burthen, besides, 38 more with most of the *Spaniards* in them; and such as got off were driven by a strong West Wind into the *English* Channel, and were taken by the *English*, others by the *Rochellers* in *France*, & some arrived at *Newhaven* in *Normandy*; so that of 134 Ships that sailed out of *Lisbon* only 53 returned into *Spain*; & of the 4 Gallies of *Naples* but 1, of the

the 4 Galleons of *Portugal* but 1, of the 91 great hulks from divers Provinces, only 33 returned 58 being lost. In short they lost in this Voyage 81 Ships, 13500 Soldiers, and above 2000 taken Prisoners in *England Ireland*, and the *Low-countries*: To conclude, there was no noble or honourable Family in all *Spain* which in this expedition lost not a Son, Brother, or Kinsman. And thus this Armado, which had been so many Years in preparing with vast expence, was in one month many Times assaulted, and at length wholly defeated, with the slaughter of so many of their Men, not 100 of the English being wanting, nor 1 small Ship taken or lost, but only that of Cock's, and having traversed round all *Britain* by *Scotland* the *Orcades*, and *Ireland*, most grievously tossed, and very much distressed and wasted by Storms, Wrecks, and all kind of miseries; at length the remainder came lately Home with perpetual shame and Dishonour, and the everlasting Honour of the *English* Name, who by the blessing of Heaven upon the Courage of the Queen, and her valiant Commanders (among whom our renowned Sir *Francis Drake*, deserves a principal place of Honour) obtained so glorious and remarkable a deliverance. Some Poems were written in those Times on this noble occasion, of which I shall give only a Taste

*Straverat innumeris Hispanus Claffibu, Æquor,
Regi juncturus sceptrum Britannia suis.*

Thus in English.

I.

Spain's King, with Natives great, the Seas be-
strewed

To join the English with the Spanish sway;
Ask you what caused this proud Attempt, 'twas
lewd

Ambition drove, and Avarice led the way.

II.

'Tis well Ambition's windy Puff lies down.

By Winds, and swelling Hearts by swelling
waves.

'Tis well, those Spaniards who the World's vast
round

Devoured, devouring sea most justly craves.

Another.

In eighty-eight Spain armed with potent Might,
Against our peaceful Land came on to fight,
The Winds, and Waves, and Fire in one conspire
To help the English, frustrate Spain's Desire.

CHAP. IX. Sir Francis Drakes Voyage to Portugal,
in 1589, for restoring Don Antonio their banish-
ed King; with taking the Town and Castle Cal-
cáis and the Groyn. The defeating the Spanish
Army. Burning the Town of Vigo, and gain-
ing much Booty.

AFTER the Danger of the Spanish Armado
was past, and the Invincible Navy vanquished,
Queen Elizabeth, and the Lords & Commons con-
sulted how to requite the proud Spaniards, by at-
tempting

tempting something on their coasts, to prevent them from making any new expedition which they seemed to design (for repairing their dishonour) by their earnestness in putting their Fleet & army into the former Condition. And first the Queen determined to assist Don Antonio, the expelled King of *Portugal*. This Don Antonio among other Competitors claimed the Crown of *Portugal*, after the Decease of King *Henry*, as descending from King *Emanuel*, by his son Don Lewis the Infant, whom King *Philip* of Spain alledged to be only his Bastard; against which accusation Don Antonio had sentence for his Legitimacy by the Bishop of Angra, and being cleared hereby from that scandalous Imputation, he was by the states of *Portugal* first made Protector of the Realm, and afterwards for Wisdom, Courage, Humility, Religion, and all other Princely Qualities, was by the People accepted for their King whereto he was in a manner enforced, seeing himself encompassed with many drawn swords, in the midst of a furious Multitude.

but King *Philip*, being very potent with Men & Money, sent the Duke of Alva with a great Army into *Portugal*, and Don Antonio not able to resist such strong Forces, was compelled to betake himself to flight; after which King *Philip* marched into *Portugal*, and by Proclamation offered eight hundred thousand Crowns to any that could bring Don Antonio alive or dead; yet so great was the Love of the Portuguese to this unfortunate Prince, that he lay 8 months concealed in that Kingdom, & though he had daily conference and conversation with many, yet he never was betrayed by them. But at length finding little hope of Re-establishment, he withdrew into France, leaving his Crown & Kingdom to be possessed by King *Philip*, who had long ambitiously

ambitiously gaped after it. And the other competitors being unable to resist, yielded up their rights, and the pope confirmed this kingdom to him. *Don Antonio* received some aid from *France*, & had some ships lent him to attempt the island of *Terceras*, but his destiny was as unhappy at sea as at land, for the *Spaniards* met with and sunk eight of the greatest *French* ships, and killed two thousand of their men, and thereby utterly defeated that expedition.

The poor prince thus disappointed in *France*, repaired for aid to *Queen Elizabeth*, who was famous for assisting distressed princes and states, and who was now in war against *Spain*, and having cleared himself of all the objections of his bastardy, he only desired the *Queen* to land him safe in his own country, and among his own people, of whose readiness to receive him, and love and loyalty to defend him, and just title to the Crown, he nothing doubted. This seeming to the *Queen* very just and reasonable, she ordered 26 men of war, with several transport ships to conduct him hither under the command of the renowned *Sir Francis Drake*, and *Sir John Norris* was made General of the land service, with 11,000 soldiers, and 2,500 marines, who being all put aboard, sailed from *Plymouth* in *April*, 1589 and landed in the bay of *Galicia*, within half a mile of the town called the *Groyne*.

Without opposition from hence, marching toward the Bass or lower town, a great galleon, and two smaller ships that rode in the Bay, fired furiously upon them, whereby several straglers were killed; but the *English* raising a battery of cannon on the shore, obliged them hastily to retire farther off, and soon after the galleon taking fire, all the men left her, and got ashore, she continued burning 2 days

days before she was consumed. The next day the lower town was assaulted in 3 places at once, the Colonels *Bret* and *Upton*, with 300 men, made their attack on the land-side, and Colonel *Wingfield* and *Samson* with 500 on the other part, who attempted to scale the walls, but were vigorously repulsed; but General *Norris* defeating some few *Spaniards* that opposed him, and driving them to the gares, he instantly planted some batteries against the walls, which soon making a breach, the *English* broke into the town without any great loss, being much encouraged by some deserters, who coming out assured them that there were within it, 30,000 ducats of silver, 2000 pipes of wine, 1000 jars of oil, 3000 kintals of beet, a great quantity of beans, peas, wheat and fish, and that 5 barks laden with arms and ammunition arrived there not long before. The hopes of this great prize so heightened their valour, that they soon made themselves masters both of the place and booty, the *Spanish* inhabitants with all speed abandoning the lower town & their arms retired through several difficult and narrow passages to the upper town; leaving this vast quantity of ammunition and provisions, which they confessed was designed for a second invasion of *England*, to be conveyed aboard the *English* ships.

The General marched from hence up to the high town, which Gen. *Norris* found to be built upon a rock, and minable only in one place, where they employed the miners, who used such diligence that they soon undermined a great part of the wall, which being fired made a considerable breach, at which the *English* entered with so much haste that part of the wall fell upon many, and killed

called them, so that having no sure footing, they thought fit to retire. After this General Norris having certain Intelligence that the Count de Anrada had assembled his Forces at Burgos, and that the Count de Almeida was raising a greater Force either to relieve Groyn, or else to encamp between the English and the Place where they were to re-embark, resolved to send 10 Regiments to visit the Spanish Army. In the Front were two Regiments commanded by Sir Edward Norris and Colonel William Sidney. The main body the General himself led, assisted by Colonel Medkerks a Low country Soldier, and 3 Regiments under the Conduct of Sir Henry Norris; Colonel Hantly and Colonel Bret, brought up the Rear. The Enemy though strongly entrenched at the foot of the Bridge, yet were obliged to abandon their barricado of Barrels and Hogheads; and likewise the Bridge which was flanked on both Sides with Cannon, and by the Valour of the English were totally defeated, so that every one sought how to escape with his life, which gave an easy passage to the English over the Bridge, and cut off the Spaniards at their pleasure, who they pursued for three miles with great Slaughter, taking the King's chief Standard, and abundance of Plate, and rich Apparel. After which they plundered the neighbouring Towns and Villages, and then set the whole country adjacent on fire, having killed in this Expedition a great number of Spaniards, and then turned aboard the Fleet, with design to land in Portugal.

But whilst a contrary wind retarded their intended course, Robert Earl of Essex, either out of love of Glory, had to the Spaniards, or pity to Don Antonio, prompted rather by his own mind than the Queen's licence, having got to Sea, came to the English

English Navy; the Queen being as angry as ignorant of his Voyage, who was unwilling to expose her principal Nobility in such a private enterprize, having likewise a particular respect and kindness for the person of *Rjlex*, and therefore when she first heard of it, said, 'This young fellow is so venturesome that he will certainly be knocked on the head one time or other; tho' it was his hard fate to live 'till she signed his sentence of his death, and therewith her own too; for not being able to live without him, she died soon after he was beheaded. Some thought that the Earl put himself voluntarily upon this action, in expectation of being sole Commander and Admiral of the Fleet, by reason he had engaged to his service the hearts of most of the Colonels and Captains both of land and sea, by his bounty and preferment of them, whom he believed would now jointly confer this Command upon him, though he had no Commission from the Queen. But notwithstanding he missed of his Design, yet he purchased Honour in this attempt.

Sir Francis Drake with the Navy sailed from the *Groyne*, and after having met with a great storm, in two days they landed at *Peniche* in *Portugal*, and approaching the Castle the enemy fled, and left the possession thereof to *Don Antonio*. From hence the Army marched by land to *Lisbon*, under the Command of General *Norris*, it being about sixty miles, and General *Drake* was ordered to bring the Fleet up the river *Tagus*. In their march at *Torres Fedras*, a Council of War was called, and it was concluded to be most proper to encamp on the East side of the City, to prevent all hopes of Relief from the *Spaniards*, and that thereby the *Portuguese* might have the more easy access to their King. After six days march, the army approached the

the Western Suburbs of Lisbon, without Sight, or hope of encountering any enemy. Then entering St. Katherine's to scour the Streets, they found none there but only a few old poor people, who were unable to run away, the rest making their retreat into the City, and *Albert Duke of Austria* their late Governor having already unfurnished the Town with ammunition and provisions, leaving the *Portuguese* nothing but their empty allegiance. These poor wretches having no weapons but their tongues, employed them in their general acclamations of, long live King *Antonio*.

The Army being now quartered in the Suburbs of *Lisbon*, and the Soldiers being tired with their long marches, retiring to their rest, the *Spanish* garrison in the City sallied upon them on that Quarter, wherein Col. *Bret* commanded, who being relieved by the *English* from all Parts, drove the *Spaniards* to a shameful retreat, chasing them to the very gates of the City. Sir *Francis Drake* with the Fleet sailed from the *Groyn* toward *Lisbon*, and came to the Town of *Cascais*, which he possessed without any resistance, the Inhabitants, upon sight of his Navy, flying with all their Goods into the Mountains. *Drake* sent a *Portuguese* Pilot to offer them terms of Peace, provided they would accept *Don Antonio* for their King, and send Provisions to their Army; which Offers they readily accepted, and sent to their chief men to signify their loyalty to him, and that they would send relief to the army, whereupon Sir *Francis Drake* landed his Men, tho' not without danger from the Castle, which was possessed by the *Spaniards*, and fired upon them.

The *Portuguese* at *Lisbon* had promised *Don Antonio* to assist him with 3000 Horse, besides other supplies from the Duke of *Braganza*, *Don Francisco*

cisco de Toledo, and other Noblemen; but the Spaniards observed them so narrowly, that they were not able to make head, so that the limited time of their coming being expired, and the unfortunate *Don Antonio* seeing but 40 Horse, and not above 200 Foot arrive, and the promise of *Muley Mamet*, Emperor of *Morocco*, of sending him considerable aids, likewise proving abortive, he was very much dismayed, and General *Norris*, who designed the Siege of *Lisbon*, found it impracticable, by reason that fresh forces were continually crowded in, which with the sickness of his Men, the scarcity of Provisions, and the want of Cannon, which General *Drake* was not yet arrived with, made him resolve not to attempt it; especially since the Portuguese in general appeared so irresolute and careless of restoring themselves to their liberty, and having already done more than he promised, he ordered the Army to march to *Cascais*, *Don Antonio* out of his princely dispositions towards his Subjects, earnestly importuned the General not to permit the Soldiers to plunder the Suburbs of *Lisbon*, which if they had done, they would have been the richest Army that ever returned to *England*. Sir *John Norris* generously granted his request, and being ready to leave *Lisbon*, the Earl of *Essex* courageously ran his spear and broke it against the Gates of that City, crying out aloud, 'What! is there never a Spaniard
' mewed up within this Town, that dares venture
' out to break a Staff in favour of his Mistress?' But none of the Spanish Gallants, durst appear to answer this challenge, keeping themselves safe within their walls.

The Army being arrived at *Cascais*, the General had notice by a Friar, that the Enemy was marching with a strong party to fall upon them, whereup-

on Sir John Norris sent a Trumpet to the Spanish General, proposing to meet him next Morning, if he would stay his coming, and desying him if he did not. The Earl of Essex likewise sent him a particular challenge to fight with any one of his own quality, or else six, or eight, or ten, to try their fortune in single combat; but the Spaniards were so far from answering them, that in great fear the same night decamped and returned to Lisbon, threatening to hang the Messengers, who followed them to the very Gates. After this the Spanish garrison surrendered the Castle of Cascais, which was ordered to be undermined and blown up, and the Army being again put on board the Fleet, came to Vigo, another Town in Portugal, where they found every street strongly barricaded, and yet but one man to defend them, the Inhabitants being fled in all haste towards Bayonne. The General set the Town and all the Country seven miles round in a flame, and then all the Soldiers coming again aboard: Sir Francis Drake was questioned for neglecting to bring up the Fleet to Lisbon according to order, and thereby preventing the taking that town, which was thought very easy if the Cannon had come in time; but he cleared himself from being any way culpable therein, truly alledging, that it was impossible for him to pass the Channel of Alcacave, which the great number of Flats and shoal water had rendered unnavigable, that if he should come directly up to the fort of St. Julian, which was strongly fortified with 50 great guns, and store of gallies, with their prows turn'd full upon them, he should certainly have exposed the whole navy to imminent danger without any probability of success.

cess; and that if the Fleet had been ruined, the destruction of the army would certainly have ensued. After this the *English* being deaf to all the intreaties of *Don Antonio*, who earnestly endeavoured to persuade them to continue some time longer, and after having taken from the *Spaniards* 150 cannon, and such a vast booty besides, as fully would have satisfied the most covetous Commanders, Soldiers, or Mariners, the Fleet returned back to *Plymouth*, Sir *John Norris* and Sir *Francis Drake*, having both perform'd the Parts of worthy Generals in this *Portuguese Voyage*.

While the Fleet lay in the Road of *Lisbon*, they took about 60 Hulks laden with corn, masts, cables, copper and wax, being part of the *Spanish* King's provisions for the next intended invasion of *England*. These vessels belonged to the Hans towns in *Germany*, who had been at great pains to prevent being surprized, for though the nearest way had been thro' the *English* Channel, yet for their better security, they fetched a compass round about *Scotland* and *Ireland*, being sensible that the Queen had some time before, by her Letters, prohibited them from furnishing the *Spaniards* either with ammunition or any other warlike provisions, upon penalty of forfeiting both their Ships and Goods. And therefore when they afterwards made their complaints of the violation of their ancient customs and privileges by this transaction, adding some seeming menaces as if they would right themselves if justice were denied them; the Queen briskly answered them, that her former prohibition of not trafficking with the *Spaniards* in contraband Goods, did sufficiently justify her proceeding therein, since she thought it was reasonable to prefer the public good and safety of her kingdoms before the benefit

of

of any particular town or city; and that no privileges or customs, which are to be reckoned only as private laws) ought to be advanced against the security of her dominions, which is the supreme law. And that by the same act whereby they alledge the violating their rights, they themselves are condemned. For among the privileges granted to them by King *Edward* the first, there is those express articles inserted; that they should not transport or convey any goods or merchandize into the countries of manifest and notorious enemies to the Kingdom of *England*. That in the heat of any war, the traffick of neutral states or cities was always forbidden, if they furnished any party with warlike stores. That this had been practised toward them not only by *English*, but by *Charles*, the fifth, Emperor of *Germany*; the King of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Poland*, and lately by the Prince of *Orange*, and that justly and by the law of nations, she therefore advised them that for the future they would so use the benefit of their neutrality, that whilst they assisted one party, they did not injure the other. Lastly, she modestly reprimanded them for their unseemly menaces, especially to a Prince, who, in respect of power, did not fear the highest monarch upon earth, but, yet in regard to honour, was willing to embrace peace and amity with the meanest, and to preserve inviolably all the laws of friendship with all her friends and neighbours.

This courageous speech silenced their complaints, and all their ships were declared lawful prizes; and thus ended this *Portuguese* expedition wherein the whole Kingdom rested well satisfied since these gallant Generals had, in so short a time surprized one town, and violently assaulted another

ther, and had likewise put to flight the forces of the most potent prince in Europe, landed in four several places, marched with banners displayed thro' the enemies territories, for 7 days together, attempted one of their greatest cities with a considerable army, quartered 3 nights together in the suburbs thereof, chased the enemy to their own gates, took 2 castles by the sea-side, and deprived them of great stores of all manner of provisions, and lastly had taught the *English* not to dread the power of the *Spanish* monarchy, since now they found by repeated experience that it was very far from being invincible.

CHAP. X
West-
Haw
Cliffo
Epita
S
A Y
try, so
and, wa
spent
age h
had S
Baske
Gen
dive
Aug
anc
err
R
le
H
I

CHAP. X. *Sir Francis Drake's last Voyage to the West-Indies in 1595, accompanied with Sir John Hawkins, Sir Thomas Baskerfield, Sir Nicholas Clifford, and others, with his Death, Burial and Epitaph,*

AS this valiant heroic worthy had for many Years faithfully served his Prince and Country, so he died in this honourable employment, and was buried in that vast ocean wherein he had spent the greatest part of his life: The last voyage he made was to the *West-Indies* in 1595, he had *Sir John Hawkins* being General, *Sir Thomas Baskerfield* and *Sir Nicholas Clifford*, Lieutenant-Generals, with ten other worthy Captains, and divers Gentlemen, who embarking at *Plymouth*, *August* the 28th, sailed toward the *Grand Canaries*, and *September* the 6th in the height of the *North-ern Cape*, overtook a *French* Man of War and a *Rocheller* from *Newfoundland*, whom they quietly let pass, and after that two *Biskainers* bound for *Barbary*. *September* the 9th, they espied a ship off *Weymouth*, who coming to their General, went with them to the *Canaries*; soon after they discovered twenty *French* Men of War, who chased, but could not reach them. *September* the 19th, they met one of the *Earl of Cumberland's* Frigates, who told them the *King's* Men of War were going homeward. *September* the 25th, they discovered two Islands in 28 Degrees, one called *Hams-croth*, and the other *Forteventura*, inhabited only by savage people, and 10 leagues distant from the *Grand Canary*; in the port whereof, *September* the 26th, they embarked in boats and pinnaces, endeavouring to land with all speed; but the enemy having notice of their coming, had entrenched themselves in the landing-place, and upon ap-

proach plied them with great and small shot, both from the Castle and Town, that they were constrained, with the loss of some men, to retire to their ships, the *Spaniards* being near four hundred strong.

The same day they sailed thence to a place North West from the town of *St. John de Luz*, where was formerly a famous river running from the rocks, but now overgrown, where they watered. The people of this island were barbarous and mountaineers, and Captain *Grimestone* and four more were very much wounded and torn by dogs kept for that purpose, and some others that straggled into the country slain; it yields much wine, wheat and other grain, with store of rabbits, partridges and tresses; which have a juice like milk, but rank poison; it hath many large high rocks in it, and 20 leagues distant is the Isle of *Teneriffe*, the peak whereof is of a vast height. *October* the 18th they sailed thence directly West, towards the *West-Indies*, and *October* the 25th, the *Hope* and *Adventure* frigates fell foul on one another, by the darkness of the night, and a great tempest of hail and rain, so that they were forced to cut down the mizen-mast of the *Adventure*, and throw it into the Sea. *October* the 27th, they had sight of the Isle of *Martinico*, inhabited by cannibals or men-eaters; they were thirty days sailing from the *Canaries* to this Island, from thence they went to the Isle of *Dominica*, 12 *English* miles thence, and stored with tobacco; the people are not altogether so rude, but would give them tobacco for knives, and such other commodities; they use bows and arrows made of reeds, and headed with a sharp piece of *Brazil* wood; their hair is very long and cut round the shoulders. *October* the

30th

both
con-
e to
red
ace
us,
om
a-
us
ur
ys
-
oth, they reached another Isle called *Guadaloupe*,
10 leagues from *Dominica*, and went into a river
thereof, many of which issue out of the mountains
on the west-side into the Sea; it is wholly uninha-
bited, and a mere wilderness, wherein are many
wild beasts and serpents of monstrous shapes; from
thence they sailed towards *Rio de la Hacha*,
and *November* the 7th, deseried three Islands be-
tween *Guadaloupe*, and *St. John de Porto Rico*.
Next day the General landed his men in one of
their Ports, that every Captain might know his
own Soldiers. These Islands belong to *Virginia*,
and are many in number, but are without inhabi-
tants, having divers fair harbours, wherein 1000
ships may ride at anchor, and full of very high
mountains.

November the 12th, they arrived at *Porto Rico*,
and anchored within four miles of the town under
a great fort, from whence they often received
many furious shots. The same day that worthy
and vigilant Commander, *Sir John Hawkins* died
there, and *Sir Nicholas Clifford*, *Capt. Strafford*
and *Mr. Brute Brown* were wounded by a cannon
bullet from the fort, all at once as they sat at sup-
per with *Sir Thomas Baskersfield* and *Sir Francis*
Drake, who had the stool struck from under him
as he was drinking, and yet received no further
damage: the same night *Sir Nicholas Clifford*
died of his wound, and that night they went and
anchored against the town. Next day, *Nowem-*
ber the 13th, the General calling a Council, it
was ordered that about 9 next night some musket-
teers, gunners and fire-works should be embarked
in their pinnaces and boats, and accordingly 500
men went into the harbour to burn the 5 *Spanish*
men of war that lay there, one being about 400

tons, the rest less; in this great ship were planted store of great guns, which together with abundance of small shot played furiously upon the *English*, who yet fought with so much gallantry, that they burned, slew and drowned all the men in the great ship, wherein there was an hundred & sixty cannon, besides small shot, losing only the little *Francis*, who being taken some time before, gave notice of their approach, and much frustrated their design: By the prisoners taken, the *English* understood that there were three millions of treasure in the town belonging to the King of *Spain*, which these five Men of War came to carry away and the General hearing that his men were prisoners there, sent the Governor word to use them well as he expected the like to the *Spaniards* their prisoners: they had notice there were three thousand soldiers in the town which stands in a very small island, having the sea on one side, and a great river on the other, built in a valley, with a strong fort to defend it, and seems very large. *November* the 15th, Sir *John Hawkins* & Sir *Nicholas Clifford* were thrown overboard, and the same day they espied a *Spanish* Carvel, which they instantly pursued; but being perceived by the Castle of *Porto Rico*, they shot off a warning-piece to them not to approach, who thereupon ran themselves ashore, and the men fled to the mountains, so that they could not come at them. *November* the 16th, they departed from *Porto Rico*, where though they got no great profit, yet it was a most valiant attempt, and worthy to be recorded.

Being embarked, they sailed with all speed to *St. John Ferman's Bay*, 36 leagues from *Porto Rico*, and landed some soldiers to guard the Carpenters while they built the pinnaces, not far from
which

which is a house called an Ingenio, for making
sugars, inhabited by the *Spaniards*. The same day
Mr. *Brute Brown* died, and November the 23d, a
Court-Martial was held to question *John Stanley*
for some misdemeanors: next day Sir *Thomas Bus-*
herfield took two negroes of this island. November
the 24th, the ship called *John Trelawney* of *Ply-*
mouth, was burned in this bay, and they sailed to
another Island, called *Crusao*, and arrived there
the 29th, going thence to a town, called
Rio de la Hacha, on the main Continent. *Decem-*
ber the 2d, all the soldiers being put into boats and
pinnaces, about one o'clock in the night they en-
tered the town. The people being fled into the
country at their approach, leaving only ten or
12 soldiers, who gave them a volley of shot two
of them were taken prisoners, the rest making their
escape. They found neither victuals nor any
thing else of value in the town, the *Spaniards*
having carried all away into the woods a week be-
fore, upon notice of their coming. *December* the
3d, the *Spaniards* came to treat about ransoming
the town, and next day brought some Pearl, but
much less in value than they had compounded
for, whereupon Sir *Francis Drake* observing their
falshood, ordered the town to be burned. The
Governor came again the day after with many fair
pretences, but they found it was only to delay
time till they had given notice to other places to
secure themselves. *December* the 16th, they took
more prisoners, and found some of their goods,
which they carried to their ships, and when the
General saw they would come to no fair agree-
ment, he commanded to burn all places wherever
they came; and accordingly the day before their
departure

departure, they left this town in a lighted fire, except a new religious house unfinish'd, and another whither they used to bring all the King's treasure and merchandize, and of which the *English* found a considerable quantity, with some pearl, which they brought to their General. This country yields store of oxen, goats, sheep, horses, asses, pelicans, and other fowls, and great plenty of grafs. The inhabitants are *Indians*, and negroes, being wild savage people, except those miserable wretches, who are slaves to the *Spaniards*. About 10 leagues from this town is a very high mountain, always covered with snow.

December 19, they came to another town, called *Santa Martha*, which they entered, and found the people had fled into the woods and mountains, but following, they took some treasure and other things of value, and made the Deputy Governor of the town prisoner, and departed, leaving it on fire, being informed by the *Spaniards* that they were within three leagues of a golden mine. December 25, they sailed from *Nombre de Dios*, and two days after anchored before the town, where *Arnold Baskersfield*, their Serjeant-Major died. They then landed a mile from the town, and marching towards it, the enemy gave them only one volley of shot, and then fled into the woods, whither they had carried all their goods before, leaving nothing but what was the Soldiers property, which lay in the great fort, wherein were only three great guns, one whereof broke with a shot, and some of the seldiers were taken prisoners. The King of *Spain* usually sends all his treasure by boats from *Panama* to this place. They found in the woods some oil, vinegar, wine, meal and linen cloth. The General having intelligence of the

the Governor's going towards *Panama*, sent *Thomas Baskersfield* with 600 men to surprize him; the way was extreme dangerous to travel in, both from the enemy, water and rocks, so that they went in much peril of their lives: In their march they saw abundance of monkees and apes, and could hear the roaring of lions. *Panama* is on the South-sea, 18 leagues from *Nombre de Dios*: After they had marched half-way, they could go no farther, being prevented by a fort built on the top of a rock, which they must of necessity go through, was so narrow that only one man could pass at a time, so that their men were slain as fast as they ascended up, and there being no other way, they were constrained to retire with the loss of some of their best soldiers, and with much trouble at this great disappointment. Coming back to *Nombre de Dios*, and finding it almost all consumed with fire, they hastened to their ships. In this march a pair of shoes was sold for 30s. and a biscuit for 10s. so great was their want both of cloaths and victuals. The night before the *English* had burned the great house wherein the King's treasure used to lie, and two leagues farther, a town inhabited by negroes was burned, who gave them a volley of shot, and ran away, leaving the town on fire.

January 24, they departed hence for *Scoday*, and took a *Spanish* frigate coming from the *Islands*, wherein were four *Spaniards* and three *Negroes*, but nothing of value; she was sent from *Nombre de Dios* to give notice to the other towns to secure themselves. The same day General DRAKE commanded his sick men to be carried ashore for refreshment, and built four pinnaces, and took in fresh water. This island of *Scoday* is a meer wilderness, without inhabitants, but full of wild beasts,

as bears, alligators or crocodiles like a serpent, and guanoes like a snake, with four legs and a long tail, having many prickles on his back : they live on trees, like squirrels, and the alligators in the water, but prey often on the land, his flesh is sweet like musk, and in his bladder musk is found ; he is as big as a man's thigh, and they eat many of them.

January 26, they departed from *Scodoy* to an island near *Nomhre de Dios*, and two days after came to *Porto-Bello* where, the same day they arrived, our famous hero, Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, departed this life, his death being supposed to be much hastened by his unsuccessfulness in his voyage ; his great spirit, always accustomed to victory and success, not being able to bear the least check of fortune, which occasioned such melancholy thoughts, as were judged to be a chief cause of his end.

His death was exceedingly lamented by all the company, who looked upon him to be the life and soul of their enterprizes and undertakings, and of whose admirable valour, wisdom, care and tenderness they had found such large and constant experience : His interment was after this manner ; his body, being put into a coffin of lead, was let down into the sea, the trumpets in a doleful manner echoing out their lamentations for so great a loss, and the cannon of the fleet were discharged, according to the custom of all sea-funeral obsequies.

After this sad fate, they continued here some while, and in 10 days arrived at *Carthagena*, and February 13, espied the Isle of Pines. March 1, Sir Thomas Baskersfield having now the sole Command of the fleet, they chased 20 sail of the King's Men of War, and fought them three hours, firing several of their ships, the rest flying away. Next day they sailed to Cape Anthony, and soon after

after de
passed b
o. the
where
als, wh
short ti
ing bro
danger
shall
writte

Wh
An
Hi
T
O
F

After descried the Cape of *Florida*, and *March* 9,
passed by the *Bermudas*. *April* 8, 1596, they came
to the Isle of *Floreo*, inhabited by *Portuguese*,
where they staid, watered and trafficked for victu-
als, wherewith being well refreshed, they in a
short time arrived safe at *England*; and thus hav-
ing brought our renowned knight through so many
dangers and adventures to his watry grave, we
shall take our leave of him with this short epitaph,
written upon him many years since.

His EPITAPH.

Where *Drake* first found; there last he lost his name;
And for a tomb left nothing but his fame;
His body's buried under some great wave,
The sea that was his glory, is his grave;
Of whom an epitaph none can truly make,
For who can say, here lies Sir *Francis Drake*,

F I N I S.

